

## Libyan minister arrives in Baghdad

BAGHDAD (R) — Libyan Foreign Minister Ali Abdul Salam Ali Tureiki arrived in Iraq Monday on the fifth leg of a Gulf tour with Libya's proposals for a unified Arab state. The Iraqi News Agency (INA) said Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz greeted Mr. Tureiki at the airport and they immediately started talks at the Foreign Ministry. INA did not give details. Iraq froze diplomatic relations with Libya soon after the Gulf war erupted in September 1980, accusing Tripoli of aiding Iran. Relations are not officially restored, but diplomats say Libya has had a representative in Baghdad for nearly a year. Iraqi President Saddam Hussein has recently criticised "Arab traitors," a term used by Baghdad to refer to Libyan and Syrian leaders who are thought to have supplied Iran with ground-to-ground missiles which have hit Iraq since March.

# Jordan Times

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## Rifai receives Spanish minister

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Zaid Al Rifai conferred in his office Monday with visiting Spanish Minister of State for Trade Luis De Velasco and reviewed ways of further promoting friendly ties and bilateral cooperation. Mr. De Velasco arrived in Amman Sunday evening at the head of a delegation to follow up contacts between Spain and Jordan on the former's offer to sell training aircraft to Jordan in implementation of a bilateral trade agreement signed in March this year. The trade agreement was signed during Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez's visit to Jordan.

## Released detainees resuming resistance action, Israel says

BETH EL, Occupied West Bank (AP) — An Israeli military commander said Monday that some of the Palestinians released last month in a prisoner exchange were resuming anti-Israel political activities. Twenty-two of the more than 600 inmates freed May 20 have not been given permanent resident permits and must leave the area by July 1, said Col. Freddy Zach, the head of the Israeli military authorities in the West Bank. The 22 West Bankers and several other prisoners freed in the Israeli-occupied Gaza Strip have been placed under town arrest until the International Red Cross finds them refuge elsewhere. Col. Zach said. The ex-prisoners are among 1,150 Palestinians and Lebanese freed by Israel in exchange for three Israeli soldiers captured by Palestinian commandos after the 1982 invasion of Lebanon.

## Israeli position comes under fire

BEIRUT (R) — An Israeli army stronghold came under rocket fire around dawn Monday on the front line of Israel's self-styled "security zone" in south Lebanon, security sources said. Three rockets were fired from a position south of the stronghold near the village of Chama, indicating they came from inside the zone, the sources said. There was no word on casualties.

## Somalia denies contacts with S. Africa, Israel

MOGADISHU, Somalia (AP) — Somalia denied allegations Monday of secret arms contacts with South Africa and Israel, and accused its neighbour and long-standing enemy, Ethiopia, of conniving lies. "The objective of this campaign is intended to tarnish the image of Somalia, its leadership and policies against the inhuman practices of South Africa and Israel," said the information minister, Col. Mohammed Omar Jess, who issued the denial. "It's high time that an end was put to this nonsense, and once more say not any Somalia has any contacts with either Israel or South Africa," he told a news conference. Last week, the rebel Somali Salvation Democratic Front charged in a broadcast from Ethiopia that Somali President Mohammad Siad Barre's military regime was receiving arms from South Africa and Israel.

# TWA hostages taken to secret locations in Beirut, Berri reveals

U.S. says 'no concessions' to hijackers

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Hostages aboard a hijacked U.S. airliner were taken to a secret location in Beirut Monday and the United States said it would make no concessions to the men holding them.

The dozen or more hijackers of the Trans World Airlines (TWA) Boeing 727 demand the release of 700 fellow Lebanese prisoners in Israel and of two men in Spain for the freedom of the mainly American hostages, believed to number 30 or more.

Lebanon's Shi'ite Amal militia leader and Justice Minister Nabih Berri, who has been handling negotiations on the hijack crisis, told reporters the hostages were taken before dawn to one or more secret locations in Beirut.

An Amal official at the airport said the three-man flight crew was still aboard the aircraft.

In Washington, the White House said the United States would make no concessions to hij-

acked word from Washington. Other officials, speaking privately, indicated the request would have to come from the highest level in America.

White House spokesman Larry Speakes told reporters the United States had not been in direct contact with the Israelis. "We do not make concessions and we do not encourage others to make concessions," he said.

President Reagan Sunday warned the hijackers to release the hostages or face the consequences.

In Madrid, a Foreign Ministry official said his government might reverse an earlier refusal to release two Arabs awaiting trial for attempting to kill a Libyan diplomat last September.

A U.S. serviceman among the 153 hostages when the plane was commandeered between Athens and Rome on Friday was killed by the hijackers on Saturday during the second of the Boeing's three

# Beirut camp defenders push back Amal thrusts

BEIRUT (AP) — Palestinian fighters said Monday they beat back Lebanese militiamen who tried to push into two besieged refugee camps during night-long duels in south Beirut.

Police said six people were killed and 22 wounded in the fighting which found Palestinian gunmen entrenched in hills above the capital rocketing strongholds of the Shi'ite Amal militia in Beirut neighbourhoods randomly to take the heat off the camps.

By police count, 584 people have been killed and 2,366 wounded since Amal, supported by units of the army's Sixth Brigade, attacked the camps May 19 to prevent what it describes as a revival of Palestinian power in Lebanon.

The allied Amal militiamen and soldiers of the mainly Shi'ite Sixth Brigade fired into the camps with

tank cannons and mortars. Palestinian spokesmen reported from the encircled Shatila and Bourj Al Barajneh camps, some two kilometres apart.

The spokesmen, speaking separately in telephone interviews, said there were scores of casualties in both camps and renewed appeals for the Red Cross to intervene to evacuate the victims.

The Red Cross has been complaining that the Amal militia would not allow rescuers into either camp since almost two weeks. More than a dozen U.S.-built M-42 tanks and M-113 armoured personnel carriers were brought to the area in the past two days to beef up the forces besieging the camps, the Palestinian spokesmen reported.

Beirut newspapers reported Monday that no progress has been made in Syrian-sponsored negotiations for an end to the Amal siege.

An Nahar and As Safr daily said both sides remain unwilling to bargain on their positions.

Amal wants the Palestinians in Beirut disarmed. But the Palestinians cling to their right to self-security.

Meanwhile, militiamen entrenched in shell-pocked, high-rise apartment buildings on both sides of Beirut's dividing green line duelled with machine guns and rocket-propelled grenades through the night.

Police said three people were wounded before the exchanges tapered into sporadic sniper fire in the morning.

But the firing kept all major crossings linking the mostly Christian east Beirut and the predominantly Muslim western half closed for an eighth straight day.

## Beirut leaders receive Klibi's message on siege, summit

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Lebanese political leaders Monday received messages from Arab League Secretary-General Chadi Klibi dealing with the 28-day old siege of Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut. The messages, delivered to President Amin Gemayel, Prime Minister Rashid Karame, Shi'ite Amal leader and Minister for South Lebanon and Justice Nabih Berri and Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) leader and Minister of Transport, Tourism and Public Works Walid Jumblatt by Mr. Klibi's special envoy Hamad Al Sa'idi, dealt with the outcome of an extraordinary session of the Arab League council this month.

The session, due to be resumed on June 24, was called for by the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) to debate Amal attacks on the Sabra, Shatila and Bourj Al Barajneh refugee camps in Beirut since May 19. Lebanon boycotted the first session of the extraordinary meeting, which was held on June 8-10 in Tunis.

The council, at the conclusion of the first session, called for an immediate and total ceasefire in Beirut and charged Mr. Klibi to contact all parties involved in the assaults on the refugee camps and report back to the council on June 24.

Mr. Klibi's messages to the Beirut leaders were also believed to deal with Morocco's call for an extraordinary pan-Arab summit conference solely to discuss the Palestinian problem.

## Mubarak pays first visit to post-Numeiri Sudan

CAIRO (Agencies) — President Hosni Mubarak flew to Sudan's capital Khartoum Monday for his first visit since last April's military coup that overthrew Sudanese President Jaafar Numeiri, government officials said.

The officials, who spoke to the AP on condition of anonymity, said they expected the visit to be brief but could not tell how long it will last.

Egypt and its southern neighbour Sudan are linked by a 1976 mutual defence pact and a 1982 integration charter providing for a 10-year programme of close coordination in political, economic and social fields.

Mr. Mubarak departed for Khartoum a few hours after conferring at his office with top aides including Prime Minister Kamel Hassan Ali, Foreign Minister Esmat Abdul Meguid and Defence Minister Abdul Halim Abu Ghazala.

Airport sources told Reuters Mr. Mubarak was accompanied by Field Marshal Abu Ghazala. Mr. Abdul Meguid, Interior Minister Ahmad Rushdi and Higher Education Minister Mustapha Kamel Helmi.

Information Minister Safwat Sharif said Mr. Mubarak and Sudan's military ruler, General Abdul Rahman Swaredahab spoke on the telephone earlier Monday and discussed bilateral relations.

Mr. Sharif said the Mubarak-Swaredahab conversation dealt with "the ties of common destiny between the two countries." He gave no details and made no mention of Mr. Mubarak's trip to Khartoum.

Egypt and Sudan maintained very warm relations under Mr. Numeiri, who stopped in Cairo on his way home from a visit to the United States on the day the coup occurred. Mr. Numeiri has been living in Egypt since.

Egyptian officials saw Mr. Mubarak's Sudan visit as an effort to cultivate close relations with the new military regime after weeks of uncertainty about Khartoum's attitude toward Cairo in the post-Numeiri era.

Egypt was deeply concerned when Sudan and Libya resumed diplomatic relations last month after a four-year rupture and Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi visited Khartoum.

Egypt and Sudan under Mr. Numeiri viewed Col. Qadhafi as a common political enemy. Egypt's recent concern stemmed from fears that Khartoum's rapprochement with Libya would be at the expense of Sudanese-Egyptian relations.

But Gen. Swaredahab said in a recent Saudi newspaper interview that this was not the case and described Egyptian-Sudanese relations as "eternal."

His Monday morning telephone call to Mr. Mubarak followed a visit to Khartoum on Sunday by Major Khawaldi Hamidi, a Qadhafi lieutenant. JANA, the Libyan press agency, said Maj. Hamidi's mission was to discuss Col. Qadhafi's proposal for pan-Arab political unity.

Sudan reiterates readiness to talk with rebels, page 2



His Majesty King Hussein Monday confers with Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat in a meeting attended by Prime Minister Zaid Rifai (to the King's left), Royal Court

Chief Marwan Al Qasbi (to Mr. Rifai's left), Palestine National Council Speaker Sheikh Abdul Hamid Al Saeh (left) and deputy military commander of the PLO Khalil Al Wazir (Petra photo)

# King grants amnesty to 1,885 prisoners

By Sa'ad G. Hattar  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — His Majesty King Hussein Monday declared a partial amnesty to prisoners in the Kingdom to mark the occasion of 'Eid Al Fitr. About 1,885 prisoners are covered by the amnesty, which releases all those who have served half or more than half of their sentence and reduces to half the sentences of all prisoners serving jail terms for crimes excepting rape, murder or spying.

Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, acting in accordance with the King's orders, has also issued directives to the Interior Ministry to study the case of detainees who are held under orders of various district governors. Most of these persons are held for minor offences.

The amnesty was announced after an extraordinary cabinet session chaired by Mr. Rifai.

A special committee, entrusted with studying the files of detainees and making up lists of those to be released, was working overnight Monday to finalise the release by early Tuesday, the first day of 'Eid

Al Fitr, according to Interior Minister Hassan Al Kayed. Supervising the process were Mr. Kayed, Justice Minister Riyad Shaka' and senior judicial officials.

Brigadier Musa Sweilem, director of the Prisons Administration Department, told reporters that about 1,000 prisoners qualify for release under the amnesty.

However, he said, the original sentences of some of the 1,000 included fines and in such cases their release will be effected only after they pay the due fines.

In an interview with the Jordan Times at the Mahatta Rehabilitation Centre, Awni Sulaiman, who is undergoing a four-year sentence for felony, said he expected to be freed in one month's time. He has served 20 months of his original sentence.

Ali Hassan Atieh, a freed 21-year-old conscript after serving 20 months of his 3-year sentence, said he was eager to meet his wife and three daughters.

Nawwaf Al Otaum told the Jordan Times he was "innocent from

the beginning" in a case involving Land Department bribery. He qualifies for release but has to pay a fine of JD 2,000, half of the originally imposed fine amount.

Most of those released Monday were draft-dodgers, embezzlers and petty thieves. Some of those whose nature of crimes did not qualify them for the amnesty told the Jordan Times they had hoped to be included in the King's order. Some of them said that they had committed murder to "defend our honour" and that they had had hopes of being freed.

Yacoub Khalil, a Lebanese who is serving a 10-year term for double murder, said his victims were his wife and a man whom he caught in the act of committing adultery. "It was a crime (the murder) which I had to commit to defend my honour," he said.

Ali Atieh, a 21-year-old from the West Bank, said he was serving a seven-and-a-half-year sentence as accessory to murder. He said he "helped" a cousin kill his sister who had committed adultery. The cousin is serving a 10-year sentence.

## Iranian premier rejects Iraqi moratorium on raids

BAHRAIN (R) — Iranian Prime Minister Mir-Hossein Mousavi has rejected Iraq's unilateral declaration of a moratorium on attacks on Iranian cities, saying fighting at the war-front would go on, Iran's news agency IRNA said Monday.

In Iran's first official reaction to Iraq's 15-day moratorium, which started on Saturday, IRNA said Mr. Mousavi told a recent cabinet meeting that "it was not acceptable... Iranian forces will continue their attacks at the war-fronts."

Iraqi President Saddam Hussein made the moratorium on air and missile strikes at Iranian cities conditional on Iran not attacking Iraqi territory or civilian centres. Baghdad has not commented on

## Discovery carries first Arab astronaut, Arabsat

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida (Agencies) — The first-ever Arab astronaut and Arabsat II, the second Arab communications satellite, were carried off into space aboard the U.S. space shuttle Discovery, which blasted off from clear skies on its 18th mission Sunday from Cape Canaveral.

The seven-member crew aboard the Discovery include the Arab astronaut, Prince Sultan bin Salman bin Abdul Aziz, who will conduct a series of experiments and observe the Arabsat II launch, and one French and five American spacemen.

Arabsat I, which was launched earlier this year by a French Ariane spacecraft, is already in position in orbit around earth.

Discovery is also carrying two other satellites — one for the Mexican government and the other belongs to American Telephone and Telegraph Company (ATT).

During a weeklong mission, Discovery's crew will carry out an array of scientific, commercial and military tasks in earth's orbit.

Eight hours after the start of the mission, the astronauts were to deploy the Mexican government-owned Morelos Satellite.

The other two satellites are set for release later in the space shuttle's present mission.

The tasks include the first space test of laser technology for President Reagan's space-based defence research programme.

## Gorbachev, Reagan to meet, 'but not at U.N.'

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev plans to meet President Reagan but will not now travel to New York to attend a United Nations session in September, American industrialist Armand Hammer said after Kremlin talks Monday.

Mr. Hammer, who spent 90 minutes in conversation with Mr. Gorbachev, said the Soviet leader had told him negotiations were under way to decide a date and venue for a summit meeting with Mr. Reagan.

"There will be a meeting, he said. Just where and when hasn't been determined and that is being negotiated right now," Mr. Hammer told a news conference.

The veteran oilman, who has met every Soviet leader since Lenin with the exception of Yuri Andropov, said Soviet Ambassador to Washington Anatoly Dobrynin had told him, however, that Mr. Gorbachev would not attend the U.N. session.

Viktor Afanasiev, editor of the

## Botha formally installs new regime in Namibia

WINDHOEK, Namibia (South West Africa) (R) — South Africa handed local government power to internal parties in Namibia Monday in defiance of world opinion.

At an inaugural ceremony, South African President P.W. Botha blamed the United Nations and black nationalist guerrillas for delays in granting independence to the territory.

The controversial new administration brings together whites and blacks from the vast region's population of one million but has been rejected by SWAPO (South West Africa People's Organisation), which has been fighting a 19-year-old bush war against Pretoria's rule.

Mr. Botha said: "The fact that South West Africa has not yet acceded to independence may be ascribed to the deviations by the United Nations and SWAPO from the original contact group proposal, to the United Nations' continuing bias in favour of SWAPO and to

## King, Arafat begin talks

By a Jordan Times Staff Writer

AMMAN — His Majesty King Hussein and Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat held talks Monday at Al Nadwa Palace, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said.

Petra did not give any details, but it was believed that the two leaders discussed the outcome of the King's recent visits to the United States and Britain and talks with their leaders. It was the first meeting between King Hussein and the PLO leader after the King's visits. The King returned to Amman Sunday.

During his meetings with U.S. President Ronald Reagan and senior administration officials, in late May, the King explained the joint Jordanian-Palestinian strategy for Middle East peace as outlined in the Feb. 11 agreement between Jordan and the PLO. He reiterated Jordan's call for an international conference on the Middle East with the participation of the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council and all parties involved in the Arab-Israeli conflict, including the PLO.

The King's talks in Washington resulted in a shift in the U.S. stand towards how to achieve a peaceful settlement to the Palestinian problem and Secretary of State George Shultz, though rejecting the call for an international conference, promised to work towards providing an "international umbrella" to Middle East peace talks.

King Hussein had contacted Mr. Arafat, who was in Amman during the King's Washington visit, and briefed him on the outcome of the meetings with Mr. Reagan and other American leaders. The PLO chairman praised the King's efforts for peace and firm reiteration of the absolute necessity of inv-

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# Sudan reiterates readiness for talks with rebel leader

**KHARTOUM (R)** — Sudanese Prime Minister Ali Gazouli Dafa Allah has told rebel leader John Garang that the government will agree to talks with him "anywhere he chooses", the Sudanese News Agency SUNA has reported.

He asked Col. Garang to observe a ceasefire and allow food deliveries to famine-stricken areas in the south, declared a disaster area by Sudan's military ruler General Abdul Rahman Swarredhab.

SUNA said the message was delivered to Col. Garang at an undisclosed place by Transport Minister Peter Gatkouth Gual on Thursday. The government released the statement Sunday night.

"I call upon you as a true patriot to extend this uneasy lull in the fighting to a real truce so that humanitarian help can reach the needy," Mr. Dafa Allah said in his message.

He added: "I give you my solemn oath that no military advantage will be taken and nothing but food and medicines will be carried on the means of transport."

Gen. Swarredhab says a million children may die of starvation. The agency said Mr. Dafa Allah told Col. Garang that al-

though Sudan would be a natural venue for peace talks "a delegation can meet you anywhere to establish a meaningful dialogue".

Col. Garang, who mutinied in 1983 to lead guerrillas of the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA), has so far rejected all peace offers by Khartoum.

Col. Garang wants to see civilian rule restored in Sudan and the immediate scrapping of Sharia (Islamic Law) imposed by former President Jaafar Numeiri in 1983, a move which alienated the mainly Christian and animist south.

Mr. Dafa Allah in his message reminded Col. Garang of the April 6 coup which ousted Numeiri, whose downfall Col. Garang sought.

"You did your bit in paving the way for the revolution by the means available to you and the nation appreciated that," Mr. Dafa Allah said.

Dafa Allah said Sharia laws were being studied with a view to removing any "stumbling block" toward a solution.

"Although the southern problem did not start with the so-called Islamic Laws, I understand their impact on it," he added.

Meanwhile Libyan Leader Muammar Qadhafi has sent a letter to Sudan's military ruler, General Abdul Rahman Swarredhab, on proposals for formation of an Arab union, the Sudanese News Agency SUNA reported.

It said Gen. Swarredhab had told a Libyan envoy who delivered the message that he would consider the proposal.

Libyan envoys visited at least six Arab capitals last week with messages from Col. Qadhafi, who has signed unity accords with several other countries since coming to power in 1969. The most recent was last year with Morocco.

Libyan Foreign Minister Abdel Salam Al Tureiki told Reuters in Amman that Tripoli was proposing "new concrete proposals for creating one Arab state."

Gen. Swarredhab, who ousted Numeiri, has restored diplomatic relations with Tripoli, broken by Numeiri in 1979.



**ARAFAT ARRIVES:** Palestine Liberation Organisation Chairman Yasser Arafat (second left) arrives in Amman Monday and is greeted by Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri (second right) (Petra photo)

## China boosts interests in Mideast

By Ian MacKenzie  
Reuters

**KUWAIT** — China is steadily boosting its commercial interests in the Middle East and at the same time expanding diplomatic ties in the strategic Gulf area.

While traditional trade is flourishing, Peking's commercial exchanges are also evolving with agreements on joint ventures and the use of thousands of Chinese workers on construction projects, particularly in Kuwait and Jordan.

China now has relations with three of the Gulf Arab states and would like to expand ties to include all members of the six-nation Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC).

"In recent years, relations between China and the Gulf area have been developing very well," China's ambassador to Kuwait, veteran Arabist Yang Fuchang, told Reuters in an interview.

Of the six GCC members, China established diplomatic ties with Kuwait in 1971, Oman in 1978 — after dropping support for Omani rebels — and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) only last November.

Mr. Yang said Peking would like diplomatic ties with other GCC members Saudi Arabia, Bahrain and Qatar, "but that takes time."

He suggested the economies of the Gulf countries and China complemented each other, with the Gulf rich in oil and capital and China having vast mineral and manpower resources.

"We are willing to develop eco-

nomical relations with all the Gulf states, because each country has its own strong point, so we can complement each other..." the ambassador said.

"We would like to cooperate not only with Kuwait, but also with those other Gulf countries that haven't diplomatic relations with China."

As an example of China's interest in the Gulf, Premier Zhao Ziyang stopped off briefly in the emirate of Sharjah on his way to Europe early this month and called for greater economic cooperation between China and the UAE.

In particular, Mr. Zhao was interested in joint ventures and investment in China by the UAE and other oil-producing countries, the official Emirates News Agency (WAM) reported.

Kuwait, however, is the main Chinese focus in the Gulf, with some 10,000 Chinese workers in the northern Gulf state employed on construction projects, mainly on a sub-contracting basis.

There are also some 2,500 Chinese construction workers in Jordan. Chinese officials say the workers live in camps by the construction sites. Groups may be seen shopping in both downtown Amman and Kuwait — cameras are a major attraction — but language is a barrier to contacts with the local people.

Food is bought locally where available, but some items specially needed for Chinese cooking are brought in from Peking.

For entertainment, video recordings are brought from China, while films are exchanged with other embassies and efforts are also made to "let our people know about the country they are working in."

China has also started to tap Kuwait funds, with a loan agreement early this year for a Chinese hydro-electric power station. The agreement was signed by Oil Minister Sheikh Ali Al Khalifa Al Sabah on a visit to China, which also revealed plans for a joint energy development corporation.

China has a variety of development and aid projects in other countries in the Middle East, including North Yemen and Iraq.

Historically, its closest diplomatic ties have been with Egypt, the first country with which relations were established in 1956. But its main other commercial interest is Jordan, visited by Chinese President Li Xianmin last year.

Between 1980 and 1984, China signed 16 project contracts with Jordan, while the state China Engineering Construction Corporation is involved in schemes financed by the World Bank to build schools and health clinics.

In January, Jordan's United Trading Group also signed contracts worth \$150 million with the government of south China's Fujian province involving a power project, two hotels and an international information centre.

Peking, meanwhile, keeps a low profile on major problems affecting the Middle East. It supports Mr. Yasser Arafat as chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), for example, but urges Palestinian unity.

# U.S. faces several options to deal with hijackers of TWA airliner

By W. Dale Nelson  
Associated Press

**WASHINGTON** — The United States faced options ranging from a military rescue to a deal with the hijackers Sunday as officials weighed what they could do to secure the release of Americans held hostage aboard a hijacked jetliner in the Mideast.

No U.S. official in a position to know would say what action might be taken and few would even discuss what options were being considered.

"I'm not going to talk about details," said President Reagan, speaking to reporters on the south lawn of the White House after cutting short his customary weekend stay at Camp David, Maryland.

Later, after the president met with his top security advisors and Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger, White House Spokesman Larry Speakes said:

"There are a number of options available to us. I think they are obvious to most. It does not serve any purpose for us to discuss those options."

The four most obvious options facing the administration were:

- 1) Ask Israel to give in to the captors' demands for the release of Shi'ite Muslims held in Israel.

For the record, Mr. Reagan, Mr. Weinberger and Mr. Speakes continued to maintain that it is

U.S. policy not to negotiate with terrorists.

"The U.S. government policy as far as terrorist-hijacking type of incidents remains the same," said Mr. Speakes. "We do not make concessions. We do not give in to demands. We do not encourage other nations to do this."

Although Mr. Speakes said that "not encouraging" capitulation to demands meant the same as "discouraging" such a course, both he and the president have said it was up to Israel to decide what to do about the Shi'ite prisoners.

## NEWS ANALYSIS

Asked whether the United States would be "terribly angry" if the Israelis released the Shi'ite prisoners, Mr. Speakes declined to answer directly, saying only: "We have made our statement on it."

Mr. Reagan summed up the tough policy problem underlying any decision to urge the release of the Shi'ite prisoners when he said, "the decision is: At what point can you pay off the terrorists without endangering people from here on out once they find out that their tactics succeed?"

(2) Attempt a military rescue. An elite force of U.S. commandos, known as the Delta Force and based in Fort Bragg, N.C., was flown to the Mediterranean shortly after the hostage crisis began. These men are specially trained for hostage rescues. However, any rescue attempt carries the inherent danger that the hostages

themselves might be harmed in the process.

Furthermore, memories of the Delta Force's disastrous 1980 Iranian rescue attempt are still vivid. That mission to rescue the American hostages in Iran failed when three of eight American helicopters malfunctioned in the Iranian desert. Eight Americans were killed in the attempt.

When Mr. Reagan was asked about any military effort, he said only, "I am not going to comment on anything of that kind."

But he added, "there have been instances where hijackers have found that actions taken have resulted in their deaths or capture."

(3) Wait it out, don't do anything dramatic, try to keep on the pressure and hope that the hijackers grow weary and become less bellicose or that circumstances will change that will make options no. 1 or no. 2 more attractive.

Mr. Reagan said that "the fact that it has gone on this long" without any "general destruction and massacre" was encouraging.

The same fact gave rise to the exact opposite conclusion by Mr. Weinberger who said the fact that the hijacking had gone on for three days without the threatened wholesale slaughter of hostages could not necessarily be taken as a good sign for the future. The hijackers, he said, were "desperate people."

(4) Retaliate after the hostage crisis is over with, one way or another.

JORDAN TELEVISION Tel: 77111-19	
15:00	Koran
15:25	Cartoons
15:55	Islamic Programme
16:15	Children's Program
16:30	Contests for Children
16:40	Cooking Programme
17:20	Arabic Series
18:00	Programme Review
18:15	Snow-White and the Dwarf
20:00	News in Arabic
20:30	Contests Programme
20:50	Arabic Series
21:00	Tomorrow's Program
22:10	Arabic Songs
22:40	Arabic Film
23:00	News in Arabic
23:10	Arabic Film Contd.
00:30	Religious Programme
FOREIGN CHANNEL	
17:30	German Programme for Children
18:00	French Programme: 'Tintin'
19:00	News in French
19:15	French Varieties
19:30	News in Hebrew
20:00	News in Arabic
20:30	Kate and Alice
21:00	Varieties
22:00	News in English
22:15	Feature Film: The Front Page
Jack Lennon, Walter Matthau	
RADIO JORDAN 855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM & party on 95.90 KHz, SW 774111-19	
07:00	Light Music
07:30	News Desk
08:00	Morning Show
08:30	News Summary
09:00	Morning Show Contd.
10:00	Pop Session Contd.
11:00	News Summary
12:00	Pop Session Contd.
12:05	Pop Session Contd.
13:00	News Summary
14:00	Pop Session Contd.
14:10	Instrumentals
14:15	Country Music
15:00	Concert Hour
16:00	News Summary
16:05	Old Favorites
16:30	Science Report
17:30	Pop Session
18:00	News Summary
18:05	Top Twenty
18:15	Newsdesk
19:30	Date with a Star
20:00	Evening Show
21:00	News Summary

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TODAY'S EVENTS	
<b>EXHIBITION</b> * An exhibition of paintings by Haifa Azmarine at the French Cultural Centre.	
<b>VIDEO</b> * A video on "Environment" at 4:00 p.m. at the French Cultural Centre. * A video on "Plastic Arts" at 4:00 p.m. on Wednesday, June 19th, at the French Cultural Centre.	
<b>FIELD TRIP</b> * A field trip to Tell Irbid and Beit Ram, conducted by the Friends of Archaeology, on Friday, June 21. Departure will be at 8:30 a.m. from the Department of Antiquities.	
CULTURAL CENTRES	
Royal Cultural Centre Tel. 6530267 American Centre ..... 644371 American Centre Library ..... 641520 British Council ..... 636147-8 French Cultural Centre ..... 641993 Goethe Institute ..... 644203 Soviet Cultural Centre ..... 640409 Spanish Cultural Centre ..... 639777 Turkish Cultural Centre ..... 645195 Haya Arts Centre ..... 647181/86 Husseini Youth City ..... 641793 Y.W.C.A. ..... 642451 Amman Municipal Library ..... 637111 University of Jordan Library 843555	
MUSEUMS	
Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre. Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 651760. Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Clotel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.) Closed Tuesdays. Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculptures by contemporary Islamic artists and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Jordan. Jabal Luweibdeh. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m.	
1:30 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Claret Theatre Tel. 620128. Martyrs' Memorial (Military Museum): Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed Sundays. Tel. 664240. Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 637169.	
SERVICE CLUBS	
Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m. Lions Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Hotel, 7:30 p.m. Philatelic Society Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m. Notary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel, 2:00 p.m. Royal Automobile Club. Jabal Amman, Eighth Circle. Tel. 815261, 815410.	
CHURCHES	
St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman, tel. 624590. St. Mary's Memorial (Military Museum): Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed Sundays. Tel. 664240. Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 637169.	
PRAYER TIMES	
06:47 ..... Fajr 07:29 ..... Sunrise 12:57 ..... Dhuha 16:18 ..... Asr 19:46 ..... Maghrib 21:27 ..... Isha	

# Arab group deplores Israeli moves against Jordan's peace efforts

**WASHINGTON (J.T.)** — The National Association of Arab-Americans (NAAA) has deplored Israel's campaign against the recent Jordan-PLO peace initiatives, citing "attacks" across a broad front, according to an NAAA press release received in Amman.

In a statement, NAAA Executive Director David Sadd declared "America is now witnessing a precisely-timed Israeli campaign to negate any progress made toward a Middle East peace negotiation during King Hussein's recent visit to the United States."

time when it would damage the Hussein/Arafat initiative by insulating King Hussein and Jordan.

"On the other hand, America is seeing a frontal attack by Prime Minister (Shimon) Peres in Israel, and Defence Minister (Yitzhak) Rabin, at the National Press Club in Washington, against any U.S. measures to work out an international formula to facilitate a genuine Middle East peace negotiation."

Mr. Sadd added: "It is a sad spectacle America is witnessing as the best interests of America and the entire Middle East are subjugated to the special interests of Israel which apparently is in no hurry to find a peaceful solution to the most important problem facing the region."

"On the one hand, the pro-Israel lobby has had introduced in the U.S. senate the Kennedy/Heinz resolution concerning arms sales to Jordan at precisely the

## Habre, Oueddei in Rabat

**RABAT (R)** — Chad's rebel leader Goukouni Oueddei and President Hissene Habre both arrived in the Moroccan capital of Rabat at the weekend, the Socialist daily Al-Itihad Al-Ichtraki said Monday.

The newspaper said Mr. Goukouni arrived on a Libyan plane from Tripoli two hours before Mr. Habre landed from the Chadian capital N'Djamena.

Morocco's King Hassan met Mr. Habre Sunday night for private talks which lasted 75 minutes, the Moroccan News Agency MAP said. Mr. Goukouni's presence in Rabat could not immediately be confirmed and has not been mentioned by the official press.

Political sources in N'Djamena have said Mr. Habre's visit could signal the start of a mediation attempt by King Hassan to end the 20-year-old civil war in Chad.

King Hassan enjoys close relations with Libyan leader Mu-

mmar Qadhafi. Mr. Oueddei's main backer, following the signing last year of a treaty between Morocco and Libya.

During the meeting King Hassan and Mr. Habre discussed ways of boosting cooperation, MAP said.

Moroccan Prime Minister Mohammed Karim Lamrani discussed economic, cultural and technical cooperation Sunday with Chadian ministers and officials accompanying Mr. Habre, MAP said.

Moroccan officials said the aim of the visit was to normalise relations which had cooled since Morocco signed a treaty of union with Libya last year.

They said that Morocco could help towards a rapprochement between Mr. Habre and Col. Qadhafi whose troops, according to N'Djamena, occupy northern Chad.

## 896 Saudi prisoners freed

**BAHRAIN (R)** — Saudi Arabia has freed 896 prisoners under a royal amnesty marking the Eid Al-Fitr feast at the end of the Muslim fasting month of Ramadan, the

official Saudi Press Agency said Monday. More detainees would be freed before the feast starts Tuesday or on Wednesday, it added.

## Gunmen shot dead rebel Ethiopian relief worker

**KHARTOUM (AP)** — Sudanese police were looking Monday for two gunmen who shot dead the Khartoum-based head of the Eritrean Red Cross-Red Crescent Society.

The society coordinates relief activity for refugees from the civil war-torn Eritrea region of northern Ethiopia, which borders south eastern Sudan.

Police said Neighbours of Haile Garza Isac heard a disturbance in his house Thursday night, then heard gunfire and saw two men run from the house. Investigating, they found Mr. Isac shot dead.

A bachelor, Mr. Isac lived alone.

Police said the motive for the shooting was unclear, but Mr. Isac's Eritrean Red Cross-Red Crescent Society issued a statement on Sunday blaming the shooting on agents of President Mengistu Haile Mariam in Addis Ababa.

There was no immediate reaction from the Sudanese or Ethiopian government.

Thousands of Ethiopians have fled drought and civil unrest in Ethiopia for refuge in Sudan, mainly from Eritrea.

Handwritten note: *سنة ١٤٠٦*



## Judge calls for stricter legal action to reduce incidence of drunk driving

By Rana Sabbagh  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — A senior Jordanian judge believes that stricter punishments and tighter legal structures are the best methods to reduce the number of drunk driving cases in Jordan and he has called for the revision and updating of existing legislation governing drunk driving.

Article no. 66 of the traffic law no. 14 for the year 1984 stipulates imprisonment for a period of seven days to three months, a fine of between JD 50 and 200 and suspending the driver's licence for up to two years for a drunk driving conviction.

Recent reports published in newspapers and by police departments show that the incidence of car accidents due to drunk or drugged drivers is on the increase, Mr. Mohammad Dia' Edine Zaitar comments that "statistical information in this field is still limited especially since this problem is not socially widespread". He also said that information obtained by the police is usually "little, illogical and at odds with reality and that actual events contradict with police statistics".

the amount of alcohol present and a certified report is sent to the court to be used in the trial.

An amount of 70 milligrammes of alcohol per one litre of blood is not enough evidence to convict the suspect under the current traffic law since the effect of alcohol differs from person to person and depends on his physical strength, sex and age. "Some alcoholics do not even get affected by 150 milligrammes of alcohol per litre of blood, whereas others could be affected by less than 70 milligrammes," Mr. Zaitar told the Jordan Times.

"Hence, the doctors report, the percentage of alcohol in the blood, the testimony of the driver, those of the lawyer and the court and the death or injuries of other persons involved in the accident are the basis upon which the suspect is either sentenced or freed," Mr. Zaitar said. "The Jordanian traffic law is therefore very flexible and depends heavily on the actual facts and criteria which usually accompany the accident," the judge commented.

such as the increase in the number of cars and associated traffic problems, Mr. Zaitar said.

If a traffic court is established, the judge suggests that it should be erected next to a police department to secure the availability of all information needed to carry out the trial and Mr. Zaitar believes that such an idea will "fill the administration communication gaps between the two departments (the court and police)."

Mr. Zaitar stressed the importance of carrying out statistical research on all cases of drunk drivers who have been arrested since he pointed out that such studies could be compiled and that vital information could be drawn from such data to be documented and used for further needs and future analysis of this problem.

### Seminar recommendations

The judge also called for the implementation of all seminar's recommendations on traffic, which have been organised by the Jordan Society for the Prevention of Road Accidents, since he said that professionals and government officials presented their working papers during three seminars on road safety and car accidents which took place last year.

"The law itself is inadequate to solve the problem of drunk drivers if the efforts of executive and judicial powers and the Ministry of Education together with the local mass media do not coordinate their efforts mutually to end the dilemma," Mr. Zaitar said.

### No breathalysers

Responding to a question on whether breathalysers are used by police to detect drunk drivers, Mr. Zaitar replied that "such a method is not used in Jordan." Mr. Zaitar suggests that a special traffic court should be established as one means of solving the problem of drunk drivers before it increases.

"The traffic law should be amended to suit new developments,

### Medical tests

Usually, when police suspect a drunk driver, the suspect is taken to a hospital where a doctor performs muscular and mental exercises to assess the concentration capacity and conditioned reflexes of the person. The doctor also has to examine the blood to classify

## King, Arafat begin talks

(Continued from page 1)

olving the PLO in peace talks and his call for an international conference.

Observers said Monday the two leaders were expected to discuss in detail the outcome of the King's talks with Mr. Reagan and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, who he met on his way back from Washington.

Monday's talks were attended by Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, Royal Court Chief Marwan Al Jassem, Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief, General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, Deputy Prime Minister Abdul Wahab Al Majali, Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri, General Intelligence Department Director General Tareq Alaeddin and Royal Court Secretary-General Rajal Dajani.

The Palestinian side to the talks

included Palestine National Council (PNC) Speaker Sheikh Abdul Hamid Al Saeh, Deputy Commander of Palestinian Forces Khalil Al Wazir and PLO Executive Committee members Abdul Rahman Ahmad, Abdul Razak Al Yahya and Mohammad Milhem.

Mr. Arafat, who arrived here from Tunis earlier Monday, said that during his recent visits to Algeria and Rabat he briefed Algerian President Chadli Benjedid and King Hassan II of Morocco on the situation in the Sabra, Shatila and Bourj Al Barajneh camps in Beirut which have been the target of sustained assaults by militias of the Lebanese Shi'ite Amal movement and elements of the Lebanese army.

Talking to reporters upon his arrival here, the PLO leader said a recent extraordinary session in Tunis earlier this month of the

Arab League Council discussed the Beirut situation and delegates to the meeting were briefed in details about "the genocide of Palestinian refugees in Beirut."

Mr. Arafat said the forces that are besieging the camps were not allowing any medicine to reach the wounded inside the camps, especially in Shatila and Bourj Al Barajneh. He expressed hope that Arab leaders will seek an end to the attacks through resolutions to be adopted at a special Arab summit conference, as called for by Amman.

The PLO leader avoided any comment on the Middle East peace process. Upon arrival in Amman, Mr. Arafat was received by Mr. Majali, Mr. Masri, Palestine Liberation Army Commander Brigadier Na'im Al Khatib and senior PLO officials.

## 'TWA hostages transferred'

(Continued from page 1)

visits to Beirut. It also went twice to Algeria.

In Washington, U.S. officials said the Pentagon was moving naval and marine forces into the Mediterranean sea off Lebanon Monday in response to the hijacking.

In addition, some of the elite anti-terrorist Delta Force troops reportedly have been sent to Beirut, although Pentagon officials refused Monday to publicly confirm that movement.

The aircraft carrier Nimitz and three escort ships cancelled a scheduled weekend visit to an Italian port and instead were rushed into the Eastern Mediterranean, said Pentagon officials, speaking to the AP on condition they not be named.

In addition, three ships with 1,800 Marines aboard cut short a scheduled port call in Gibraltar and were steaming east Monday, the officials said.

In Israel, shipping sources told Reuter the guided-missile destroyer USS Kidd left Haifa a week ahead of schedule for an unknown destination.

In London, Britain's domestic news agency said a British commando squad has flown to Cyprus to monitor events surrounding the hijacking.

Press Association said a team from the elite Special Air Service (SAS), the British equivalent of the U.S. special forces, flew Sunday to the Royal Air Force base at Akrotiri, Cyprus.

The news agency said the SAS team, numbering no more than five, would not take part in any attempt to free the American hostages.

In a press conference in Beirut, Mr. Berri said the hostages were taken off the plane after midnight when at least one unidentified ship and a helicopter appeared off the coast during the night.

Fighters of Mr. Berri's Amal militia, which he ordered onto maximum alert during the night, opened fire with anti-aircraft guns fearing a seaborne Israeli or U.S. commando attack was under way to free the hostages.

"I took all the passengers from the plane outside the airport because I was afraid that something

might happen to them and I am responsible for them," Mr. Berri told a group of three British and American journalists.

He did not mention the Boeing 727's three-man flight crew, and it was not certain if they had been moved from the plane, which was still guarded by Shi'ite militiamen in the afternoon.

An Amal official at the airport said the crew were still being held hostage on the plane.

"All the passengers are outside the plane... all in one place in Beirut... Amal men and the hijackers are with them," Mr. Berri said in response to questions.

Asked later in the press conference to confirm all the hostages were held together, he said: "I think that. I think... I am not sure. They are outside (the airport). They are outside."

The hostages were moved on the fourth day of the hijack drama, which began when their plane was commandeered on an Athens-Rome flight on Friday and took them criss-crossing the Mediterranean, twice to Algeria and three times to Beirut.

Mr. Berri said the hijackers were not from his militia but were Shi'ite fundamentalists "in the same line" as the pro-Iranian "Hezbollah" (Party of God), which follows the teachings of Iranian leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

He said he was guaranteeing the safety of the hostages as long as his negotiations with Western diplomats on the hijackers' demands continued.

"If I succeed, that's okay. If I am rejected I will say okay, goodbye. I will wash my hands. That's all."

The hijackers have not stated specifically what they will do if Israel does not free its Lebanese prisoners.

They have said, however, they will "make Israel pay" if their demand is not met.

Mr. Berri told newsmen that, taking hostages on the plane was no different from Israel's deportation in April of 1,200 South Lebanese prisoners to an Israeli jail at Atelet.

The United States, the United Nations, the International Red Cross, France and Britain all cri-

ticised the Israeli action as contrary to the Fourth Geneva Convention on treatment of the inhabitants of occupied territories.

"More than 700 people are in Atelet by hijacking. No difference at all," Mr. Berri said. "When they (the Israelis) did it, they did it like hijacking. No difference if you do that on the ground or in the air."

He said Israel had broken its promises to free the prisoners before its army completed its withdrawal from South Lebanon. Israel announced completion of the pullout last week.

"They are keeping more than 700 people without any right, without any law, without any convention... the same thing happened in the plane," Mr. Berri declared.

He lashed out at the United States, which says it will not negotiate with "terrorists" to free the hijack hostages, for having a "one-eyed" policy over the matter.

"When they look with both eyes they will discover simply that there is no difference between the American hostages here and the Lebanese in Atelet," he said.

Mr. Berri, who earlier received a telephone call from President Reagan's National Security Adviser Robert McFarlane, said: "I asked Mr. McFarlane... and I asked the American ambassador here in Beirut, Mr. Bartholomew, to look with both eyes."

The call was Mr. Berri's first direct contact with Washington since he agreed to represent the hijackers in negotiations and asked British and French diplomats to intercede with Israel.

Spokesman Speakes said in Washington Mr. McFarlane had told Mr. Berri that Mr. Berri as well as the hijackers held the key to a peaceful solution.

The purpose of Mr. McFarlane's call to Mr. Berri was "not to negotiate with Berri or the hijackers but to point out that Berri and the hijackers do have the power to release those held there and that they are the key to ending this tragedy," Speakes said.

"It is this group (Mr. Berri and the hijackers) that stands in the way of ending this incident," Speakes said.



## Haj Hassan lauds Palestinian workers during international festival in Geneva

GENEVA (Petra) — Minister of Labour and Social Development Khaled Al Haj Hassan, head of the Arab delegation to the 72nd session of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) conference being held in Geneva, has hailed the struggle of Palestinian labourers and the steadfastness of the Palestinian people in the occupied Arab territories.

Mr. Haj Hassan was speaking during an international festival which has been organised in solidarity with the labourers and people of Palestine and which is running at the same time as the conference. The festival includes a reception and a display of Palestinian photographs. During the festival speeches by heads of regional groups and participants in the international conference will be given.

Speakers on Monday affirmed their solidarity with the labourers and people of Palestine in their struggle against Israeli occupation and their right to regain their legitimate rights to self-determination and a free life on their own homeland. A film on the Palestinian cause was also shown during the festival.

Taking part in the event were a number of Arab labour ministers, the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) representative and the Arab Labour Organisation (ALO) director general.

Jordan's permanent envoy to Geneva and member of the Jordanian delegation to the international labour conference Ghaleb Barakat said that Jordan is progressing with its building and development process. He also said that Jordan believes in constructive dialogue to confront its economic problems.

In his speech to the ILO conference participants Sunday Mr. Barakat said that Jordan was keen to involve labour and trade unions in discussing and formulating the new Jordanian draft labour law

which was recently submitted in its final form to concerned authorities. He also made reference to a proposal by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan submitted to the International Labour Organisation conference in 1977 regarding the exchange of labour between countries and another suggestion by Prince Hassan for setting up an international fund for labour compensation. Mr. Barakat called for further discussion on this subject.

Discussing the report of the international labour office director on Palestine and the occupied Arab territories, Mr. Barakat added that the report gave a clear idea about the bitter and deteriorating situation of the Palestinian people and the increasing numbers of Israeli settlements. Mr. Barakat, on behalf of the Jordanian delegation, also called for conducting a detailed study which states population needs in the occupied territories and ways of enforcing the ILO resolutions of 1974 and 1980.

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## Jordan, Iraq sign agreement on export of produce, industry

Joint team concludes two-day meeting

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan and Iraq Monday signed documents on marketing Jordanian agricultural products in Iraq and for finalising arrangements to establish the Jordan Iraq Industrial Company.

The documents were the minutes of a meeting held by teams from both sides over the past two days in Amman.

Under the agreement, Iraq will import between 2,000 to 3,000 tonnes to tomato paste and will buy Jordanian agricultural crops including aubergines, marrows and beans between 1985 and 1986.

Both sides also agreed to speed up measures for the establishment of the joint industrial company and to give priority to Iraqi and Jordanian companies to carry out industrial projects under the supervision of the projected joint company.

According to the minutes, the projected company will supervise the management of the processing of vegetable pickles concentrated orange and tomato juice, a factory for producing metal sheets, another for the production of concentrated animal fodder and a third which will process sulphur used in the production of fertilisers.

The minutes were signed by Ministry of Agriculture Under Secretary Salem Al Lawzi and Iraqi director of the food industries corporation Muwaffaq Allawi.

## Municipal, emergency services to continue during holiday

AMMAN (Petra) — Municipal services will continue to be provided during the Eid Al Fitr holiday, according to a decision taken by Amman Mayor Abdul Raouf Al Rawabdeh.

Mr. Rawabdeh Monday issued a decision stating that garbage collection teams will provide 30 per cent of the normal rubbish disposal service during the first day of the Eid. 50 per cent during the second day and will resume 100 per cent capacity on the third day of the holiday.

The mayor has also decided that municipal district offices will have stand-by staff of health and building officers during the whole period of the Eid.

Emergency teams will also be on stand-by during the holiday to tackle any problems which may arise over the Eid, according to the mayor's orders.

## Dakhqan visits agricultural department in Balqa

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Agriculture Ahmad Dakhqan Monday said that the government seeks to encourage agricultural production and the most ideal exploitation of the agricultural land through modern techniques and increased investment in the cultivation of land.

Speaking during a visit to the Balqa agriculture department, the minister urged the staff to double their efforts and to gain the confidence of farmers. This can be done through field trips to explore farmers' problems and offer them advice, Mr. Dakhqan said.

During the visit, the minister met with the department's director and was briefed on the activities carried out by the department's staff during the current agricultural season, especially in relation to the application of agricultural cropping patterns.

## The archaeological richness of Jordan's Decapolis cities

Text and photos by  
Rami G. Khouri  
Special to the Jordan Times

This is the final article in Rami G. Khouri's series on the Greco-Roman Decapolis cities and their cultural history in which the excavations at four of Jordan's Decapolis cities are discussed.

UMM QAIS — The most dramatically sited Decapolis city is ancient Gadara, at the modern village of Umm Qais, a 90-minute drive from Amman. Perched majestically on a long promontory overlooking the Jordan Valley, the Golan Heights and Lake Tiberias, Gadara was also founded by Hellenistic soldier-settlers and joined the Roman Decapolis after 63 B.C.

It was renowned for its artists, poets, philosophers and learned men, and was probably the site of the biblical miracle of the Gadarene swine.

Part of the modern village has been built over the ancient Citadel, so Jordanian, German and Danish teams have excavated in other parts of the city during the past 20 years.

The North Theatre has largely disappeared, its stones having been re-used to build many of the modern houses. From the ancient Forum in front of the North Theatre, the colonnaded main street heads west, with chariot wheel marks still visible in its paving stones.

A side street lined with shops and vaults leads to the better preserved West Theatre, with its white marble goddess statue contrasting vividly with the black basalt stones. Above the North Theatre was a major Roman temple, later turned into a Byzantine church. There is also a multi-storey baths complex built by the Romans at the start of the 4th Century A.D., but used mostly during the Byzantine era. At the west end of the main street of Gadara is a fine subterranean mausoleum with a colonnaded forecourt.

Pella

The extensive ruins of Pella lie near the modern village of Tabagat Fahl, in the northern foothills of the Jordan Valley, 85 kilometres, or a 90-minute drive, from Amman. Like Amman and Jerash, this site has been occupied for thousands of years, with the earliest evidence of permanent settlement at Pella going back to the Chalcolithic era (4500-3000 B.C.).

People were always attracted to the site by the year-round water of

### Abila

Fifteen minutes by car north of Irbid are the scattered and largely buried remains of another Roman city, Abila, which may have formed part of the Decapolis at one time.

The ruins of the city are spread over two large hills, with a massive, but now hollow, semi-circle in a hillside perhaps marking the spot of Abila's ancient theatre. An

### American team excavating the site

during the past three years has started to piece together its history, which seems to have started 5000 years ago with a small, walled Bronze Age town.

Abila was a splendid Greco-Roman city for at least 300 years, from the 1st to 3rd Centuries A.D., but continued its life as a Byzantine city with several churches.

Its ancient necropolis, recently studied in detail by a French team,

includes hundreds of beautifully painted Roman and Byzantine tombs, dug out of the hillsides surrounding the city.

Large Corinthian capitals and column drums lie on the surface of the ground, alongside stretches of ancient wall lines, roads and bridges that pass among the collapsed stones of once monumental buildings. Like so many other ancient cities in Jordan, Abila is well situated on open hillsides surrounded by lush valleys.





# Israel's army licks its wounds

From a peak of arrogance in 1982, Israel now faces the "Lebanon trauma", says David Lennon. Tel Aviv has decided that its military might should quit that unhappy country — but the impact on Israeli society will live on.

TEL AVIV — Israel has entered a new era with the final withdrawal of its troops from Lebanon. From the peak of arrogance of June 1982, when its army thrust into Lebanon to create a new order, Israel today is a chastened country which has been forced to acknowledge the limitations of its power.

Israeli troops have substantially left Lebanon, but it may be a long time before the impact of the invasion can be eradicated from Israel. All of society has been affected by what is called here "the Lebanon trauma."

It invaded Lebanon to destroy the Palestine Liberation Organisation, instal a friendly Christian government in Beirut and deliver a military blow to the Syrians. Three years later, the Israeli army creeps home after losing 650 dead and 3,500 wounded; the Christians have been weakened while Syria is militarily stronger and its domination of Lebanese politics is virtually complete.

As for the PLO, according to Israel's Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin "Operation Peace for the

Galilee did not wipe out 'terrorism' in Lebanon. It will go on existing and posing a threat to Israel. The PLO may have been dealt a blow, but Palestinian 'terrorism' will continue: now there is Shi'ite terrorism too, which has a far graver potential."

The war had even more serious consequences domestically: it divided the nation, destroying the national consensus about the justice of Israel's wars, and lessened public confidence in the national leadership.

Mr. Menahem Begin, then the prime minister, described the attack on Lebanon as a "war of choice" where Israel took the initiative rather than waiting for war to be forced on the nation. More than 80 per cent of the population initially supported this concept, but by May this year only 36 per cent held the same view.

There is continuing disquiet over the conduct of the war, the massacre in the Sabra and Chatila camps, the behaviour of the cabinet and the use of the Israeli army for aggressive political goals rather than defence of the nation.

The financial cost of the war has also contributed heavily to economic problems. Defence Ministry economists estimate that the direct cost for munitions and fuel used and equipment lost or damaged was \$700 million. Lost production due to extra weeks spent by Israelis on reserve duty is estimated at \$800 million, another \$650 million was spent on fortifying positions and road building, and rehabilitation for wounded soldiers is estimated at \$70 million a year.

On the more positive side, the withdrawal will help Israel-Egypt relations, which were badly strained by the invasion. Ties between the two countries are expected to strengthen with the increasing likelihood of a summit meeting between Mr. Shimon Peres, Israeli prime minister, and President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt.

The war's impact on the army has been to leave it confused and bitter: it learned at first hand how military might can be rendered impotent, how an army which was considered a winner cannot realise its military strength because of political, social and moral restrictions.

It is too early to assess precisely the damage done to the Israeli

army in the past three years, but pride and morale have been affected by the losses suffered at the hands of the Shi'ite guerrillas.

The experience has led to a brutalisation of the Israeli armed forces, a process referred to here as "Lebanisation". The process of deterioration was almost imperceptible at first, but it evolved into contempt and a lack of consideration for human life or property as the army became captive to the combat norms of Lebanon. Because the Israeli army is an army of "citizens," this brutalisation served to bring a new level of verbal and physical violence into Israeli society.

The Israeli Defence Forces (IDF) changed from being a military force, whose task is to defend Israel's existence, to an army defending itself. In Lebanon, the IDF spent most of its time in ongoing security, "onsec", actions rather than preparing for the possible next war.

The Lebanon war also has shattered a certain myth about the wisdom and abilities of the senior officers and politicians: one task for the future is to make the ranks believe again in those who lead them.

Future relations with Lebanon will depend largely on the evaluation of the emergent Shi'ite power. Israel is anxiously watching the struggle between the forces of pragmatism, who want to rehabilitate the war-shattered South, and the forces of extremism, who want to turn southern Lebanon into Islam's front line in an anti-Israeli Jihad led by Ayatollah Khomeini.

Israel and the Shi'ites have a common interest in preventing the PLO from operating again in South Lebanon. But during the occupation this never became the basis for cooperation because of a fundamental mistrust of each other's intentions. The prospects are little better because Israel wants to retain access to southern Lebanon to foil potential "terrorist" attacks.

This would require a degree of cooperation which Amal, the Shi'ite militia, finds unacceptable. Amal knows that Syria does not want it to retain any contact with Israel because of the Syrian determination that Tel Aviv must not derive any benefit from its invasion.

The Shi'ites' success in the war against the Israeli army had wide reverberations on the Palestinian population of the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip. It has

given hope to many young Palestinians that they too could conduct a rebellion which could weaken and wear down the state of Israel.

The older generation of Palestinians, however, does not believe that the option of a people's struggle in its Shi'ite form is viable. Most of them realised long ago that their main influence in the struggle against Israel is their very presence as a bone in Israel's throat.

The Palestinians in the occupied territories continue a low level of resistance to maintain national pride, but are careful not to play into the hands of those Israelis who are looking for an excuse to expel the entire Arab population. These Palestinians are also at the centre of one of the greatest ironies of the Israeli war in Lebanon. General Ariel Sharon, then defence minister, had hoped that by destroying the PLO militarily in Lebanon, he would destroy it politically and so end the pressure for Israel to make concessions to the Palestinians.

This did not happen and today the Palestinian issue continues at the centre of international efforts to bring peace to the region — Financial Times news feature.

## Tear down the false facade

THE POLITICAL momentum that His Majesty King Hussein's visit to Washington has generated needs to be sustained and increased if we are to get a meaningful peace process started in the Middle East. The way to proceed from here is by no means clearly defined yet, nor does everything look so rosy. But a thousand miles' journey starts with one step, and it is imperative that we continue to pick up the pieces in the search for an honourable and speedy settlement to the Palestinian problem.

There is every positive sign that the King's talks with President Reagan have indeed made progress towards involving all the parties concerned in the Arab-Israeli conflict into peace making. The U.S. may have not become fully convinced of the absolute necessity of involving the PLO and Moscow in current peace efforts, but again Washington might have not been expected to turn 180 degrees in its long-held opposition to the participation of these two parties in negotiations over the Middle East in one step. Eventually though the Reagan administration will have to come to grips with the matter. And if the peace momentum is to be preserved, we should make every possible effort to prevent Moscow and the Arab rejectionist camp from sabotaging it.

Work can begin simultaneously on opening the joint Jordanian-Palestinian dialogue with Washington and Moscow. Where the U.S. is reluctant to talk directly with the Soviet Union on the peace process, we in Jordan and the PLO are under no obligation to stop our dialogue with the Soviets. This dialogue is essential, but we also have to know how to make it fruitful. A point then can be reached when everybody concerned will be speaking the same language.

So long as the Americans know our concept of real and thorough international participation in the peace process, and our insistence on it, it should not be such a big problem for them in the end to accept our viewpoint and to go along with it. The dividing line now is but a false facade in the political game around us. It should not last there for ever, to the detriment of peace in the region and the interests of the two superpowers.

## ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

### Al Ra'i: Fruitful tour

KING HUSSEIN returned to Amman Sunday evening at the end of a tour that took him to the United States and the United Kingdom where he discussed the Middle East question and prospects for peace in the region. Observers of Middle Eastern affairs regard this tour as the most important ever made by the King, and its results could have a far-reaching effect on the whole region, which has witnessed violence and unrest over the past 30 years.

Perhaps the most important achievement of the tour was President Reagan's acceptance of the idea of holding talks on the international level for achieving peace, because without the recognition of the Palestinian people's rights there can be no durable settlement... In Britain the King has had intensive talks on Middle East peace prospects and these talks will have their effect on the role of the European Community, and will speed up the projected dialogue between the Reagan administration on the one hand and a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation on the other.

The success which the King has achieved in changing the American stand vis-a-vis such a dialogue and an international negotiations over the Middle East constitutes a big step towards the final settlement of the region's issue.

### Al Dustour: Historical outcome

KING HUSSEIN'S visits to the United States and Britain can be considered as historic in view of the results it achieved and the way it paved for a solution to the Middle East conflict. The visit to Washington and the talks with President Reagan have had their beneficial results on the international scene in general and within the European Community in particular.

Before the visit took place, Washington had adamantly rejected all bids for holding an international conference and used to shun any talk with the Palestinians on the Middle East problem. Now the American administration has accepted the idea of holding talks on an international level and has agreed to talk to the Palestinians over the problem.

This stand on the part of Washington is not sufficient to bring about a drastic change in the whole situation, but at least it is a beginning. The British stand used to follow the pattern of that of Washington concerning this issue but after the visit, London's stand has become more in line with the European Community's position and this is another gain.

We hope the King's efforts will finally fulfil the aspirations of the Arab nation and remove for ever the occupation of our land.

### Sawt Al Shaab: A summit to tackle situation

DAY AFTER day, the Arab World witnesses more and more divisions and state of confusion unprecedented in the history of the Arab nation. The confusion is aggravated by the presence of terrorist actions that constitute a stumbling bloc in the path of bringing about any reconciliation among Arab countries.

It is due to differences among Arab states that nothing has been achieved towards settling the Gulf War, the Lebanese question and the other issues plaguing the Middle East. It is the absence of consensus among Arab states that has allowed the shelling of Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut to continue unabated for nearly four weeks, bringing added sufferings and bloodshed.

The on-going civil war in Lebanon and the invasion by Israel of that country came as result of the disputes among Arab countries, which seem indifferent to consequences and the looming danger of partition.

As the cycle of violence continues in the Middle East, the Arab states sink deeper in their differences. But we still cling to the ray that an Arab summit would be held to bring Arab leaders together and examine the situation. Shirking responsibility can not achieve anything for the Arabs and can only serve the objectives of our enemies.

## British Lords expound views on the Mideast crisis

On May 22, Lord Chelwood secured a two and a half hours' debate in Britain's House of Lords on the case for the European Community (EC) to make more effort to narrow the gap in the Arab-Israeli dispute. This important debate was almost completely ignored by the media. The following is extracted from the speeches of all those who took part.

### Lord Chelwood

give a more positive lead?

The Arab-Israeli Dispute and the EC

Lord Chelwood rose to call attention to the case for the European Community to make more effort to narrow the gap in the Arab-Israeli dispute, and to move for Papers.

The noble Lord said: My Lords, it is three years, almost to the precise day, since I was last lucky in the ballot and we debated this very subject. Since then we have to admit that little progress, if any, has been made towards peace in the Arab-Israeli dispute. Rather, I fear, the reverse.

Certainly only America can turn the key, but we can oil the lock. The community has a deeply vested interest in solving the Arab-Israeli dispute, the tap-root cause of which is surely the agony of the Palestinian people. Moral obligations apart — how one can put them apart I do not know — the community has crucial political and economic interests in the Middle East which are being put at growing risk through inaction. We think, of course, of the free flow of Gulf oil, among other things, which matters so much to Europe and really not a bit to the United States.

Britain alone enjoyed a £3 billion trade surplus with the Arab countries last year, with our exports close to £5 billion. Exports like that mean a lot of jobs. I do not know the community figures, but I am sure that they are very impressive. So, far from giving America a lead, as I see it there has been some positive backsliding from the principles of the Venice Declaration.

Next, the community will have to sign a trade agreement and renew it with Israel after enlargement. Israel depends heavily on exports to Europe and I hope she will not automatically get everything she wants without a very careful look indeed at the way in which Israel is defying mandatory Security Council resolutions at a time when Europe is discriminating against exports from the occupied part of Palestine, on the West Bank, produced by the Palestinians. I should like a comment on that. I do not see why it should be absolutely automatic that all these advantages should flow to Israel without looking carefully at it. I remember well when there was agreement with Turkey that it was put into reverse for good reasons which were understandable at the time.

Finally, was it not really a mistake for the government not to vote for the Security Council resolution on March 5th, which outspokenly condemned Israel's treatment of the civilian population in Southern Lebanon? The reason given for not doing so was not at all convincing, and we found ourselves in a somewhat equivocal position. I suggest that it is high time that the community sought to narrow the gap between Israel and her Arab neighbours and thus given a lead to America which I think would be privately welcomed at the highest levels in Washington as well as by the governments of all the moderate Arab countries. If political cooperation is in the doldrums in the community, as I fear, why cannot Britain and France as permanent members of the Security Council

### Lord Caradon

If it is not possible to achieve results by bringing both sides together, as has recently been repeatedly suggested, then I would also say that it is not possible, in my opinion, to get any agreement in this desperately dangerous situation merely by the intervention of one great power even if that is a very powerful power. It is not, I think, to be accepted that the United States can provide the answer to the problem of the Middle East. It has already, by massive supplies of arms and money, backed one side; it has shown that in almost every aspect of the dispute it takes one side. If we are going to get a settlement, it must be obviously impartial and obviously international.

Therefore, I put this argument to your lordships: that we should use our utmost influence in Europe with the initiative coming from Europe, maybe, but all the time moving towards an international intervention and an international solution. It is necessary, of course to deal with all aspects of the situation, which are complicated and difficult, as we know. But when you put three purposes together — that is, the full independence of the Lebanese, the freedom of the Palestinians in their own homeland and the security of the Israelis in theirs — you realise that there is nothing contradictory in the three purposes. They run together, they are dependent upon each other. Therefore, I believe that the reference should be to the Security Council of the United Nations. There has been some talk of an international conference and, yes, I can see some arguments for it but I can see some arguments against it. The trouble with conferences is that people come but they also go away.

The great advantage of the Security Council of the United Nations is that it can embark, with the cooperation of everyone in the council and others, to where the Israelis, the Palestinians and the Arabs can be given full opportunity to participate in a continuing discussion and a search for peace. It is surely amazing that, for so many years with this danger growing, as we all think, realise, there has not been a reference of this issue to the Security Council.

The Bishop of Ripon

The Arabs felt, and feel, betrayed, dispossessed and bereft of their land and holy places. To hear the story from Arab lips is to understand that the Arabs now sit where the Jews have so frequently sat in the past — place of dispossession and ignominy. We listen in these stories to two proud peoples, trapped by their histories into an apparently irreconcilable hostility and conflict. In the face of this conflict, any comment sounds trite and superficial. Nevertheless, our British history is intertwined with their histories and we cannot avoid sharing the task of reconciliation, without which there will be further and deeper bitterness, and perhaps greater bloodshed.

### Lord Kennet

When I read the Motion of the

noble Lord, Lord Chelwood, I thought he was going to say that it is time we came back to the Venice Declaration and that the European Community should throw its weight about a little more in search of a Middle Eastern settlement. I was surprised to find that he did not say that at all but that the European Community ought to pool its diplomatic efforts in order to persuade President Reagan to have another go at producing a settlement.

The United States is disqualified for the equal and opposite reason why the Soviet Union is disqualified. Its partisanship for one of the chief contestants is even more intense than the Soviet Union's for the other. It is even further away than the Soviet Union from the Middle East.

### Lord Buckmaster

One thing which stands out a mile is that the government of Israel has no intention whatever of relinquishing its hold on the West Bank. Another very sad aspect of the situation is that Shimon Peres, the prime minister, who we had hoped would pursue a conciliatory role, has not realised that hope and this expansionist policy continues. It is very difficult to get reliable figures about what is going on on the West Bank, but I can produce certain information and I am fairly sure that it is correct.

Let me deal first with land. Israel now controls 52 per cent of the land on the West Bank, according to a recent report from the West Bank data base project. Furthermore, the study shows that, of this 52 per cent, 41 per cent has been brought under direct Israeli control and the other 11 per cent has been declared a forbidden zone for building and farming and is therefore under the effective control of the government.

### Lord Sandys

I was interested by what was said by the noble Lord, Lord Kennet, in regard to the possibility of an initiative in respect of the Syrian-Israeli situation at the Golan Heights. Naturally I was very disappointed by what he said about Jordan, as I was by what the noble Lord, Lord Kagan said, who gave the impression that Jordan consists of a desert. It is of course true that today Amman is one of the greatest capitals in the Middle East. It is a major centre of population. It is a joy for all those friends of Jordan to see the success of many irrigation and fertilisation schemes and other projects which have been attracted to that country over the past 25 years — and most especially in regard to the areas more beneficial to cultivation.

### Lord Mayhew

I should like to speak about the security of Israel, which was spoken about very eloquently by the noble Lord, Lord Kagan. It seems to me that the European Community has shown quite plainly that self-determination for the Palestinians would serve the cause of Peace, and would of course be in the interests of the Palestinians. Sometimes I wish that the European Community would also press on the Israelis and the Americans that self-determination is also in the vital security interests of the Israelis themselves. This is understood by a small but growing minority of courageous Israelis: namely, that self-determination for the Palestinians — whether it

takes the form of a Palestinian state that is independent or a federation with Jordan — is the security interests of Israel far more than the current conduct of Israel in international affairs, which actually detracts from her security.

The argument is that a Palestinian state, whether independent or federated, would undermine Israel's security. That belief is sincerely held by many Israelis — as those people, like myself, who have been to Israel and discussed this matter, know. However, that belief is wholly irrational from the military point of view. One look at the map shows that this small, open territory is surrounded on three sides by Israel: that the one air strip is within artillery range of Israel; and that the one port — Gaza — is at the mercy of the Israeli Navy. A glance at the map shows also that, from a military point of view, Palestinian self-determination would give a hostage to Israel rather than give a security threat.

### Lord Oxford and Asquith

For 50 years and more the Arab-Israeli conflict has proved so intractable that there is now the danger that we may be learning to live with it. There have been so many attempts in the past to reach a settlement, and so many failures to achieve one that we are tempted to wash our hands of the problem and, if there is to be any solution at all, to regard that as the sole responsibility of the United States. Historically of course it is a European problem and more particularly a British one. That is one good reason for not washing our hands of it, though it is not the most important one.

The most important reason is that, while no solution can be achieved without the Americans, no solution seems likely if it is to be left to the Americans alone. The question, after all, is one of mediation, and for a sole mediator to be successful, his impartiality must gain the acceptance of both parties. The Americans, to use an Americanism, lack credibility in that vital respect. The well-known Zionist pressures in their home politics, the massive military and economic aid given to one of the two parties out of all proportion to the other, the equivocal American attitude towards the West Bank occupation and the West Bank settlements — all these and many other factors cannot fail to arouse suspicion in Arab minds. Europe, with fewer pressures, is better placed to take a more balanced view, and if America neglects the advice which Europe could offer in this matter, it is very hard to believe that she will have greater success in the future than she has had in the past.

The recent past has indeed shown a succession of failures — the sterile outcome of the Camp David accords, the intervention in Lebanon which had so ignominiously to be abandoned, the so-called Reagan plan, which seemed to offer some hope, which indeed might be revived but which was not at the time pursued with the necessary flexibility or determination. Arab disunity is sometimes blamed for such failures, and it is of course one of the difficulties in the whole situation. But I have the impression that America often uses it as an excuse for doing nothing.

### Lord Molloy

It is acknowledged that the EC has tried in its Venice Declaration

to find a solution to the massive paradox of the Middle East and the agonies that have occurred in Palestine and in Lebanon. Do we not realise that our Chamber could be filled to its gorgeous roof with the corpses of men and women, Israelis and Arabs, who have been slaughtered in the appalling argument that is going on? If we were able to understand that someone dear to us, a child, a mother, a brother or a sister had been slaughtered in that chaos, we would arrive perhaps at the frontiers of understanding. We cannot wait for that. We must try to exert our great influence now. The noble Lord, Lord Chelwood, has said that we must appeal to Europe. That is a good thing. Like the Palestinians, the people of Europe know what it is to be invaded without declaration of war. Like the Palestinians, Europeans know what it is to be bounded all over the place. It was worse if they were Jews, but even if they were not Jews, they were living under an occupying force that did not know the meaning of the word "compassion". It is right and proper, therefore, that they should do something to end this dreadful situation.

### Lord Gladwyn

There is, however, one direction in which we might, as a community, make our collective influence felt — and it would naturally have to be a collective initiative if it is to do any good. That lies in getting support in the Security Council of the United Nations for a real enlargement and reinforcement of the United Nations force, UNIFIL, in southern Lebanon, which is so urgently required. With due respect to what the noble Lord, Lord Caradon, said, in order for this to be accomplished there would have to be some kind of super-power agreement in the Security Council. In other words, both the Russians and the Americans, urged on no doubt by the European Community, would both have to agree on any such proposal. My impression is that the Russians, for their part, quite possibly might agree.

### Lady Young Minister of State Foreign and Commonwealth Office

I have been asked many que-

May I conclude by saying that we and our community partners are actively engaged in the search for ways forward. We maintain close contact with the leaders of the parties to the dispute, and in doing so we seek to support the favourable developments which have recently occurred in the region. We would not give the impression that action by outsiders can substitute for moves by the parties directly involved. There is an urgent need for the parties to engage fully in a process leading to direct negotiations.

Lord Mayhew: My Lords, before the noble Baroness sits down, can she explain the qualification she attached when giving the assurance that the government still support self-determination for the Palestinians? I believe she said that that meant the Palestinians had the right to choose whatever constitutional arrangements were available, whereas I would have expected her to say that they could choose whatever constitutional arrangements they wished.

Baroness Young: My Lords, that is indeed what I said. I said they should be able to choose what attainable constitutional arrangements they could willingly accept.

## LETTERS

### Spare us the wit, sir

To the Editor:

I REFER to the Jordan Times issue of Saturday (June 15, 1985), in particular to the weekly review of T.V. programmes. The article by J.H. Boteler's first column which I read by chance.

For example, I personally did not appreciate his comment regarding the programme "Shroud for a Nightingale" that is shown on Tuesday at 9 pm. Criticising the postponement of this programme for a week, the writer said the programme "will have to wait until the following week, as the prospect of the Mighty Feast of Eid El Fitr has moved the powers that be to schedule an hour of 'varieties' at 9:00 instead. So, assuring that the man in the moon keeps to his side of the bargain, somewhere between the mensaf and the roast camel or to be precise at 10:15, we can settle down and aid our digestion with a second helping of Hollywood."

Let me remind Mr. Boteler that everywhere in the world programmes can be re-scheduled on special occasions. I agree some of us look forward to this programme or that, but it does not mean it's the end of the world.

I don't think there was any need for Mr. Boteler's sarcastic sense of humour which again was most rude. As far as I know, most foreigners usually eat at 6 p.m., so by 10:15 I am sure anything would be digested by then.

Aida K. Zahran  
Amman.

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# Jordanian company bridges the gap in stylish TV productions

This is the first of a two-part article on the Jordan Company for TV, Radio and Cinema Productions, a private company that has taken upon its shoulders to produce quality programmes for radio and television.

By Josephine Zanabiri

SINCE ITS formation three years ago, the Jordan Company for Television, Cinema and Radio Production has released some very stylish TV series throughout the Arab World. Their latest production, "Azab", promises to maintain the tradition, with its unusual script and spirited direction by Mohammad Abbadi. Production manager Zaid Fareez explains that "Azab" will also be shown all over the Arab countries. He adds that the company has not only had great success with their TV series but with their variety programmes as well. In the future, they will produce films, documentaries and an important series designed to combat illiteracy in

the Arab World. At present, he continues, "two studios plus post-production facilities are under construction and should be finished in the near future."

Returning to "Azab", Mr. Fareez, gives a brief outline of the plot. Starting with the birth of a son to Azab and her husband, the sheikh of the tribe, the story unravels to show the husband falling in love with another woman whom he later marries. Although consistent with Bedouin norms, Azab refuses to accept this situation and leaves both her tribe and her husband. As she had married against her parents' wishes, she cannot return to her own clan and thus with her baby son joins another tribe. The series then follows the trials of Azab and the search by her husband to find both her and

his son. A reunion at the ending is inevitable but the emotions surrounding the final encounter are unexpected and run counter to most popular Arab TV and film finales.

The series is very much concerned with what Director Abbadi would call positive Bedouin traits. First in importance is strength of character: Azab is a powerful woman; she rebels forcefully against tribal norms and chooses the insecure in preference to compromise. The sheikh is also a character of strong and unrelenting emotions. The series is also much concerned with endurance — the difficulties faced by Azab and her son in their life without a male protector and the persistence of the sheikh as he searches for them.

In order to facilitate a truly Bedouin ambience, much of the film is shot on location with actual Bedouin tents, complete with cushions, rugs, cooking utensils and a charcoal fire outside the sheikh's tent furnished with coffee pots and

a small roaster for coffee beans. The tents are scattered randomly along the Wadi still green with spring grass. Extras for the production include not only people but a large herd of goats, several horses, some sheep and one small brown donkey which appears not to know he is about to become a star. To the average eye, the encampment looks as any other Bedouin camp, the give-away of course being the cameras and the film crew in Western clothes.

The youthful director, Mohammad Abbadi with his classic good looks and greying hair appears more like an actor. Of Bedouin origin himself, he wanted the series to be as authentic as possible. He strides around the set with a watchful eye to detail, adjusts a carpet, talks to an actor, checks the position of a camera, or jokes with one of the crew. Mr. Abbadi often produces films with Bedouin themes which have a special appeal to the Arab audience as Bedouin customs and traditions are the origin and mainspring for the greater Arab World. He also believes that a return to "many positive Bedouin customs" would enhance the present-day Arabs.

Sitting in the "harem" of the sheikh's tent, surrounded by cushions and cookery pots is the great Syrian actress Muna Wasif. With her haggard — yet beautiful face, she appears well cast as the unfortunate Azab. Dressed in Bedouin thobe, she broods, awaiting the beginning of shooting, puffing anxiously on an imported cigarette. One of her colleagues explains, "she is reading herself before the cameras roll."

Seated in the men's tent, surrounded by his fellow actors, sits Mahmoud Said, who plays Sheikh Masoud, the male lead. A tall well-built man of commanding presence, he too is dressed in dishdash and hatta. Around the cushions and carpets lie guns, coffee cups and an intricately decorated

coffee pounder. Tied to the tent outside is the sheikh's horse — a dashing bay creature with whom Mr. Said was making friendship.

Surrounded by his tribe of actors, Mahmoud Said awaited the rolling of the cameras. His companions include Ibrahim Abul Khair, who seriously announces himself as a comedian, much to the mirth of those present. With the ice broken, rababa expert Jamal Khalif presents himself with a small bow. Finally Shaker Jaber, complete with belts, straps and a curved dagger makes a courtly nod from his reclining position on a comfortably large cushion.

Seated in another tent, distinct in her Western clothes is the beautiful Syrian actress Fadia Khatib. She plays the part of the new wife; her youthful charm and good looks would undoubtedly turn the head of any sheikh.

Young Jordanian actress Reem Sa'adeh, complete with Bedouin tattoos for the day, was happy about the film. She explains that work is intermittent in Jordan and that most actors and actresses have other jobs. Since the "establishment of the Jordan Company for Television, Cinema and Radio Production, a much steadier stream of work has been available," she announces with a small sigh of relief.

Mr. Fareez went on to explain that the entire production of "Azab" was Jordanian, even the language used throughout the series is the Bedouin dialect. The cast is entirely Jordanian with the exception of the two Syrian actresses, who will however use the local dialect for the film.

With a sudden pin-pointing of direction, all eyes turn towards the centre as camera activity commences, actors take their places, crewing into action and the joking and bustle subside. Even that small brown donkey shakes himself down as if to say "I'm ready, let's roll."



A bedouin camp where shooting of 'Azab' scenes is taking place



Mahmoud Said and Reem Sa'adeh pose for the camera



Fadia Khatib in blue jeans against a Bedouin background

## Egypt's barefoot dancer pursues body expression at 63

SAMIA GAMAL has appeared in 83 films. Rufaida Mikhadri reviews the career of the dancer who became one of Egypt's favourite film personalities.

"I CAN'T talk, I can only dance. I can only communicate with people through dancing," declared Samia Gamal. At a press conference during the Nantes Three Continents Festival late last year.

Yet despite this claim, she talked without inhibition of her life and her career as a dancer and film personality. At 63 she is still lithe and attractive, with beautifully manicured hands which are extraordinarily expressive and precise when she dances.

She began to dance at an early age, in an era when dancing was looked down upon and women were not allowed to sing in public. "It was very hard for me because I came from a very poor background."

"My best teacher was the mirror," she says. "I started to practice day and night. Later I joined the famous dance school of Badia Mssabini. I only stayed there six months, but I learnt a lot of discipline and respect for work."

"From the beginning I knew that I did not want to imitate other dancers. I had to have my own style."

But the barefoot dancing which became one of her hallmarks came about entirely by accident. Once when she was dancing, she says, the strap of her sandal broke and she quickly took the other shoe off. "Since then I have always danced barefoot."

Oriental dancing, she says, "is like salt in food. I can't imagine anyone not loving it. It is an expression of joy. Happily, today, Egyptian dancing is accepted and appreciated everywhere."

Samia Gamal has appeared in 83 films, almost always in dancing roles, with many different directors including Henri Barakat, Ahmad Badrakhan, Niaz Mustafa and Muhammad Karim. She admits her preference for Ezzedine Zulficar, who directed her in *Vacations in Hell* (1949).

But her favourite film was *Afritha Hanem* (Madame the demon), directed by Henri Barakat. This film was such a success that for some time, she recalls, "I did not dare to go out in the streets in Cairo."

Her reputation spread beyond the borders of Egypt in the 1950s and she worked with Salah Abu Saif in the first Egyptian-Italian coproduction, *The Falcon*, made in 1950. Unfortunately, it was not well received, nor was her next foreign venture in 1954, when French director Jacques Becker cast her with Fernandel in *Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves*.

Gamal comments, "I still don't understand why these two films were badly received. But today, people are rediscovering some of my films, thanks to TV and video." Also the showing of her best old films at Nantes gave the audience an idea of what it was like to make a film in the 1950s.

She made six films with Farid al-Atrash, whom she describes as "the love of my life — we never married but we lived together for eight years. Habib al-Oumr was our first film together."

She subsequently married an American and lived for a year and a half in Houston, Texas. But Gamal found Western attitudes difficult to cope with and they parted. Later, during her 17-year marriage to Rushdi Abaza she gave up dancing for family life.



Samia Gamal

After their divorce in 1977, she wanted to return to dance but was afraid to do so. She was finally convinced by Samir Sabri that she could start again. Since then she has worked in Cairo, Jordan and Saudi Arabia.

Salah Abu Saif pays a fulsome tribute to her professionalism: "I

think Samia Gamal is a great artist, not only because she is so dedicated to her art, but also because she has respect for the people she is working with. We worked together on 'The Falcon' in Rome and she was the best ambassador for Egypt we had" — The Middle East, London.

## Spain's windmills crumbling

By Jules Stewart  
Reuter

CAMPO DE CRIPTANA, Spain — Where Don Quixote failed, time and neglect have scored a victory. Spain's windmills are falling down.

Ten whitewashed windmills dot the parched hills overlooking this tiny village of La Mancha, which most historians agree was chosen by novelist Miguel de Cervantes as the site for his knight errant's ill-fated battle against "30 or 40 giants."

"Only three of these are original 16th-century windmills from the days of Don Quixote," Dolores Madrid, president of the Noble Association of Friends of the Windmills, told Reuters in an interview.

The other seven were donated in the 1950s by several Latin American countries in tribute to "Don Quixote", Cervantes' classic work about a confused but noble knight who seeks adventure with his squire Sancho Panza and his horse Rosinante.

"Countries like Argentina and Chile realised the need to preserve our vanishing windmills," she said. "Back home it has been an uphill fight all the way."

"Don Quixote" was published in two parts, in 1605 and 1615.

The aging hero's vain struggle with giants that turn out to be windmills gave rise to the expression "tilting at windmills".

Ms. Madrid said the regional autonomous government of La Mancha, a sprawling sunbaked flatland south of Madrid which takes its name from an ancient Arab word for "desert sea", has agreed to provide 11 million pesetas (\$60,000) to restore the three original windmills.

"That took quite a bit of arm-twisting. Spaniards don't understand the historic value of these monuments," she said, admitting that — like most Spaniards — she has never read "Don Quixote", the most famous literary work in Spanish.

Campo de Criptana's city hall voted to contribute five million pesetas (\$29,000) toward the restoration work, but in the begrudging spirit of a town hostile to change.

It is the only village in the province whose mayor is a member of the rightist Popular Alliance Party opposition.

Madrid's father was the last miller in this wine- and wheat-growing village of 14,000 inhabitants, the mecca of windmill enthusiasts.

The creaking of the huge 50-foot (15-metre) elmwood blades

— the giant's arms to Don Quixote — reverberated over the plains until the 1940s.

"When my father died the last of the windmills began to fall into disrepair," Ms. Madrid said.

The 400-peseta (\$2.30) yearly dues from each of the association's 500 members is insufficient to pay the wages of Jose Moreno Rodriguez, the region's last living windmill repairman.

Campo de Criptana's pharmacist and local historian, Joaquin Garcia, told Reuters that windmills began to appear in the region in the middle ages, when the changing climate dried up many local streams and made water-milling unfeasible.

"There are hundreds of mills or remnants of mills left in Spain, but they are mostly water mills," he said. "This was the country's windmill centre."

Fifty years ago, at least 10 original windmills overlooked the village. Most were destroyed by shellfire during the 1936-39 civil war.

The regional government plans to have the windmills restored to working condition by next year.

"This is one of the coldest regions in Spain," Ms. Madrid said. "We want to make the windmill interiors nice cheery places to organise local art shows and other tourist attractions."

## Anti-poaching Kenyan unit to back up anti-hunting laws

Kenya has established a well-armed anti-poaching unit to back up its anti-hunting laws. The government believes its \$8 million investment is money well spent.

By Fred Pertet

NAIROBI — Kenya's concerted effort to save its threatened wildlife is paying off. A combination of aeroplanes, camels, and "high-tech" communications is halting the slaughter of cheetah, elephant, lion and zebra.

By the mid-1970s, after decades of uncontrolled trophy hunting and trade, pressure on some of Kenya's commercial wildlife populations was extreme. Some species, like the rhino, faced extinction. Kenya's response, in 1977, was to ban all game hunting. A year later trade in game trophies was outlawed.

To put some teeth into these policies, Kenya established an Anti-Poaching Unit in 1978. That year the government earmarked over \$3 million for setting up the unit, with 35 per cent of the money coming as a loan from the World Bank. A further \$2.5 million was allocated for the rangers' salaries.

Over the years, the unit has found that groups of 15 men equipped with a lorry and a four-wheel-drive vehicle provide a good balance between small size for rapid movement and enough manpower for effectiveness and self-protection. Each section is equipped with a transmitter-receiver, rifles, and tents, and permitted a field allowance of \$2 per person per night.

Rangers are trained in the use of firearms, combat tactics and drill

as well as receiving lessons in bush craft. Game control, natural history, game law and first aid are also part of the courses.

The headquarters for the Anti-Poaching Unit is located at Ngong, 25 kilometres southwest of Nairobi. It is supported by four main field bases north, south, east and west of the headquarters. Each base is strategically located either to safeguard herds on reserves, protect especially prized animals (such as the "big five" elephants found in Tsavo), or to monitor a major transit route for trade in big game trophies.

The Narok Station to the west is vitally important in the preservation of the migratory wildebeest and zebra of the famous Serengeti/Mara ecosystem, which has been recognised as a World Heritage Site by UNESCO. It also serves to safeguard lion, elephant and rhino of South Masailand.

The Unit relies as much on a countrywide network of informants as it does on patrols. Tips from informants are collected, analysed, and action is planned on the basis of the estimated number and location of poachers.

Informants are paid at the rate of about 10 per cent of the value of the game trophy recovered, and receive a proportion of any fine paid by convicted poachers. Payments may vary from \$20 to \$200. But no reward is given until the poachers are convicted. The degree of risk incurred by informants

while tracking poachers is taken into consideration.

Rangers often find themselves in hot pursuit of poachers trying to get out of the country with their trophies. In the Northern Frontier District, rangers use camels because of the rugged terrain. Where an animal has been freshly killed and left with tusks, horns or hide intact, the rangers often lay in ambush at the carcass site to await the likely return of the illegal hunters.

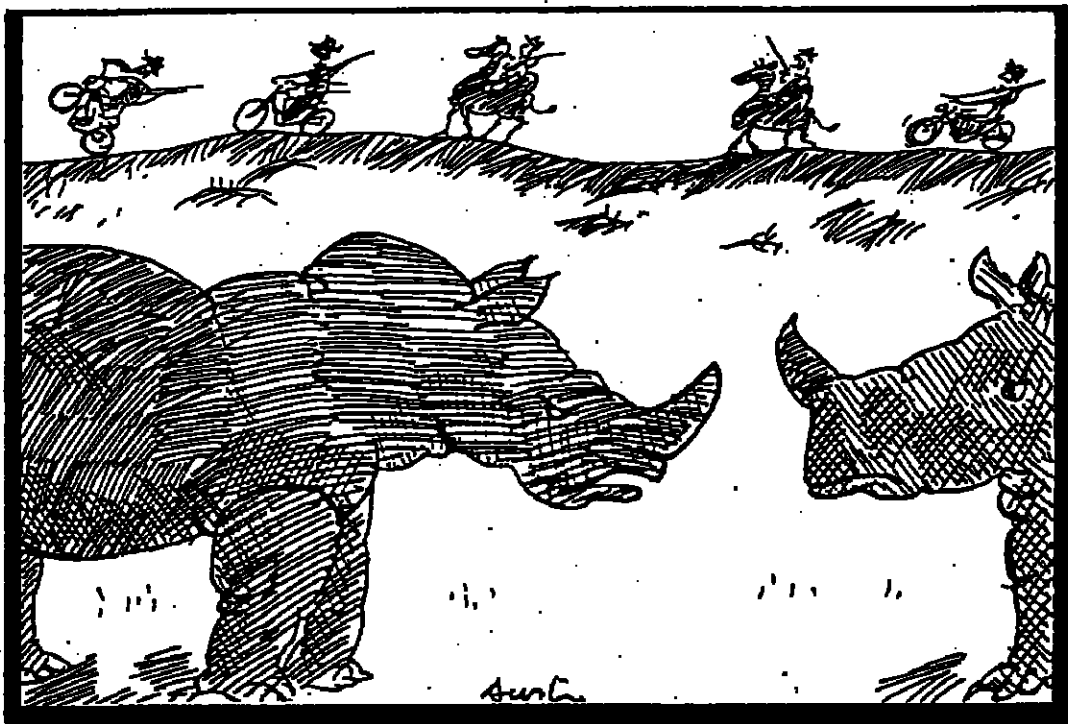
Along the coast, where poachers avoid the main roads by taking bicycles or motor bikes across country, rangers do the same. And rangers also occasionally give chase in motor boats.

Radio and aircraft patrol of remote park regions is important both for general surveillance and back-up operations. Patrol forces report to the headquarters on a daily basis over the radio, and any contact with poachers is immediately notified to the main base in Ngong. Here a counter-offensive is planned and tactical

units are deployed.

A detailed picture of the movement and habits of poachers has been built up in Ngong on the basis of the daily reports.

Over the past eight years, Kenya has spent about \$8 million on its anti-poaching work. The financial return to the nation is calculated on the basis of trophies recovered as well as the number of convictions leading to court fines. Approximately \$1.5 million, almost 20 per cent of expenditure, has been recovered. — Earthscan



"It looks like some kind of travelling circus!" (Earthscan cartoon)

## Lindsay Kemp, the man who shocks Britons with mime

By Fiona Leney  
Reuter

LONDON — The outrageous Lindsay Kemp has returned temporarily from exile, shocking British theatregoers with a male fairy queen and bi-sexual orgies in a mime and dance fantasy version of Shakespeare's *A Midsummer Night's Dream*.

Yet his May tour has been hailed by many critics as triumphant. The controversial performances by the mime artist, dancer and choreographer and his international company have also included versions of work by the French underworld author Jean Genet.

"I am England's forbidden side, that of Lewis Carroll and Oscar Wilde, you know, the side Queen Victoria would have frowned on — the excessiveness, the colour we all have in our hearts but that I wear like a Spanish shawl."

Kemp was speaking to Reuters in a recent interview at a London hotel. Small and stocky, his softly-spoken manner and limply face belie the mesmeric presence he commands on stage.

He says he went to self-imposed exile in Rome in the same spirit as did 19th century British eccentrics who sought out the Italian sun to escape the restrictions of Victorian society.

Kemp's adaptation of Mr. Genet's book "Flowers" first brought him fame and furious criticism in 1969.

He provoked such damning reviews in Britain that he fled in 1978 to work in Italy and Spain, where he found recognition. "I am too unpredictable, too extreme really (for British theatres). They are always afraid I will do something rude."

Kemp's tour, with 27 dancers from 18 countries, played to packed houses in London and the southern English resort of Brighton. Kemp said he would be here again for two weeks this month to teach, after a short break in Spain.

He rules out a permanent return to Britain: "It's awful coming back to England every time and finding there is less culture, that it is becoming a wasteland. It is a pity the government doesn't feel culture is necessary."

"The Italians give us a lot of financial help. They put up money for shows but never dictate what I should do — it was sponsorship from Italian theatres which allowed a *Midsummer Night's Dream* to be born."

His theatre horrifies and delights. The male fairy queen and bi-sexual orgies in a *Midsummer Night's dream* turn conventional ideas of sexuality upside-down. The lighting, music and dance transport his audience into a world of fantasy.

"My theatre is one of emotion, not of intellect. On stage I am in a trance, aspects of my personality come out and take over, demon or saint, depending on the part. So I can play 14-year-old virgins, as in

Salome, as well as Shakespeare's Puck."

"In England I was often arrested for dancing in the street, or in pubs. In Spain they pay me and applaud me, like when I was a child. I used to be much admired for dancing on the kitchen table but when I reached the age of 16 and was still dancing on the kitchen table they began to worry about me."

Kemp's childhood flamboyance made growing up in the tough northern industrial city of Liverpool hazardous. "If you go out like that you will get locked up," my mother used to say when I made my face up.

He later went to art school, where he met the fashionable British artist David Hockney who convinced him he could be a dancer in his own style despite rejection from ballet schools.

He studied mime with Marcel Marceau, movement with the Ballet Rambert Company, formed his own troupe and helped pop star Davie Bowie create his androgynous persona, Ziggy Stardust.

The greatest accusation levelled against Kemp, and one that infuriates him, is that he is frivolous, or camp. One critic labelled him "a Camp Scottish version of Marcel Marceau".

Kemp retorts: "I am not a version of anyone. There's a bit of Camp and a bit of seriousness in everything I do. The word gay means, I suppose, a kind of frivolity."



# North wins U.S. open golf tournament

BIRMINGHAM, Michigan (R) — Andy North, in a round he said was characterised by "guts and determination," hung on Sunday to win the 85th U.S. open in a manner reminiscent of his 1978 open victory.

While three-round leader Chen Tze-Chung of Taiwan was giving up seven strokes to par on the south course of Oakland Hills country club, North kept his composure despite five bogeys and emerged from a rousing final with a one-stroke victory.

"To finally win any tournament, but especially the open, is a great feeling," said the 35-year-old North, whose victory here was his first since he captured the 1978 title in similar fashion at Cherry Hills country club in Denver.

Just as he did then, North recovered from three consecutive bogeys in the middle of his round and wound up winning despite another bogey on the 18th hole.

For the second consecutive open the third-round leader finished in second place.

After leading the first three rounds, the 26-year-old Chen, playing in his first U.S. open, impulsively endured a quadruple-bogey eight on the fifth hole and he never fully recovered.

"I just played pitiful golf."

Chen said after he finished with a seven-over-par 77, his first round over par, and was tied at 280 with Canadian Dave Barr and South African Denis Watson, both of whom came close to winning.

Chen, whose quadruple bogey will probably be better remembered than his historic double eagle in the opening round, still was not disappointed.

"I finished second and that's not too bad for (my) first United States open," he said. "And I made a lot of friends."

Barr, who is from Richmond, British Columbia, also was not disappointed after coming second, although he might have won if he had not bogeyed the final two holes.

"I'm proud of myself. I hung in there all week," said the 33-year-old Barr, who has won once in eleven years as a pro.

"It shows there are some people in the 'great white north' who can play this silly game."

Watson, who was born in Zimbabwe, formerly called Rhodesia,

also might have won the title had he not squandered two strokes with a penalty on the opening day.

However, he did not blame his failure to win on that unfortunate incident in which he was assessed two shots for waiting too long for his ball, overhanging the cup, to fall.

"I put Thursday behind me on Thursday," he said when asked about the incident again Sunday. "But I still think they should change the rule."

Chen was also philosophical about the misfortune Sunday which caused him to lose a four-stroke lead on one hole and changed the whole complexion of the final round.

"I think everybody felt pressure," he said. "I was still confident on the fifth hole."

Chen pushed his second shot into the trees on the 457-yard fifth and he left his next shot in the deep rough off the green. When he tried to pitch to the green, his club struck the ball twice, which cost him a penalty stroke.

Despite the "double hit," Chen's ball remained in the long grass and his next shot ran well past the hole. He missed the putt coming back and settled for an ignominious eight.

"T.C. (as Chen is known here)

## Legendary 'monster' halts Chen's charge

BIRMINGHAM, Michigan (R) — Chen Tze-Chung, the son of a Taipei greenskeeper, was virtually anonymous on the American golf tour before he caught the attention of the entire golfing world in the 1985 United States open.

Most players on the PGA tour, asked if they had ever played with the unassuming Chen in the past two years, answered they did not know and, if they had, they did not remember.

Chen, called "T.C." in the United States, will now be remembered for two holes so drastically different that it is amazing that they occurred in the same tournament, let alone the U.S. open.

The former Taiwanese marine scored an unprecedented albatross in the opening round on Thursday and then gave away the

tournament on Sunday.

Chen, 26, who was taught golf by his elder brother when he was 17, became the first player in 85 U.S. opens to score an albatross when he holed a 235-yard three wood on the 527-yard second hole.

Then on the fifth hole of the final day Chen, the only contestant with three sub-par rounds, did what millions watching on television and thousands in the gallery do too often on Sunday. He took an eight.

"The monster bit back today," Dave Barr, who tied for second a stroke behind Andy North, said of the south course of the Oakland Hills country club, which Ben Hogan dubbed "a monster" after he won the 1951 open here with a seven-over-par 287.

It bit hardest the man who dur-

ing the first three days of his first U.S. open seemed destined to turn the 6,996-yard monster into a paper tiger.

Chen had never even heard of the legendary Hogan when he arrived at this course, which Hogan said was "the greatest test of golf I've ever played and the toughest."

Thanks to his albatross, Chen opened the tournament with a five-under-par 65, tying the competitive record for the "monster" despite cold rain and a suspension of play due to an electrical storm.

Then, while Jack Nicklaus, Tom Watson, Ben Crenshaw, Lee Trevino and reigning Masters champion Bernhard Langer of West Germany were failing to make the cut, Chen calmly carved out a one-under 69 to equal the open's 36-hole record of 134.

"I was not nervous," said Chen, who grew up near a golf course in Taipei where his father, Chen Soon-Lin, was a greenskeeper.

Ignoring a cold, dredding rain on Saturday, the former caddy who has won tournaments in Japan, Hong Kong and South Korea, shot another 69 and emerged as the only player in the field with three sub-par rounds.

But then disaster struck. On Sunday he pushed his second shot on the 457-yard fifth hole into the trees on the right side and left his pitch shot in deep rough off the green.

When he tried to pop the ball out of the long, wet grass with a sand wedge, he inadvertently hit the ball twice, incurring a one-stroke penalty.

The determined Chen never gave up, however.

## FIFA to modify ban against English clubs

ZURICH (R) — The International Football Federation (FIFA) said Monday that its indefinite ban on English soccer clubs abroad would have to be modified.

FIFA halted all English club football abroad in response to the riots at the European Cup final between Liverpool and Juventus in Brussels which ended in the deaths of 38 spectators.

FIFA spokesman Guido Tognoni said: "We have to modify the ban. It is too general. It has no time or geographical limits." He did not say how the ban could be changed.

When FIFA announced its sanctions it described them as provisional and dependent on decisions from the disciplinary committee of the European Football Union (UEFA) which is meeting in Zurich on Thursday and Friday. Tognoni said FIFA's ban on

international English club football was not an over-reaction to the events in Brussels. "It was better to have a reaction than do nothing. For one thing we had to protect the teams," he said.

He said English footballers could have been in danger if they played abroad.

Earlier, the London Daily Mail reported the ban would probably be lifted next month after FIFA president Joao Havelange of Brazil met English Football Association (F.A.) officials in Northern Ireland.

He was quoted as saying: "There is every possibility of the ban being lifted but it depends on the report we get from UEFA over the tragic events."

He said they would hold a special meeting of FIFA's emergency committee no later than July 15 to study the ban.

## Brazil boosts hopes for Mexico, beats Paraguay 2-0

ASUNCION (R) — Brazil moved closer to the World Cup finals in Mexico Sunday with a convincing 2-0 win against Paraguay in South American group three.

The game started cautiously but Casagrande brought it alive in the 26th minute when he got his head to a high cross from Renato on the right to put the ball past Paraguayan keeper Almeida.

The Paraguayans did not let the legendary prowess of their opponents intimidate them and continued pressing but were foiled by close marking in the middle.

"You could say the Paraguayans fell into our trap," Brazilian coach Tele Santana said after the match.

"Because of our close marking they had no choice but to try to penetrate with high balls, but that didn't work because fullbacks Edinho and Oscar had a perfect game."

In the second half Paraguay tried to put more pressure on the visitors but yielded a second goal after one of their attackers was robbed of the ball by right-back Leandro.

He passed to ace striker Zico who made a dash down the centre and fired low into the net in the 69th minute.

For the rest of the game Brazil dominated, but failed to increase the scoreline apparently due to over-confidence.

"Our team did everything possible," said Paraguayan coach Cayetano Re. "Let's face it, they played Brazil, whose main players are internationally known as great footballers."

"We created good scoring chances but missed them all, while the goals Brazil scored could have been avoided," Re said.

Brazilian midfielder Socrates said his side had always been in control. "We knew what the Paraguayans were up to. All we had to do was block them in the middle and attack on the flanks. It worked."

Brazil should clinch their place in Mexico next week when they meet Paraguay at home in Rio de Janeiro, where they seldom lose. Paraguay need to win in Rio to keep their hopes for Mexico alive.

## Argentina scores 1-0 against Colombia in World Cup match

BUENOS AIRES (R) — A masterly performance by star Diego Maradona spurred Argentina to a 1-0 win over Colombia here Sunday in a World Cup soccer qualifying match.

Real Madrid striker Jorge Valdano rose above the defence to head home the only goal of the match in the 26th minute, giving Argentina their fourth straight victory in South American group one.

Argentina go into their final two matches against Peru with a maximum eight points. A draw in Lima next Sunday will be enough to see them through to next year's World Cup finals in Mexico.

Peru beat bottom-placed Venezuela Sunday and have five points but Argentina's goal difference is far superior.

Argentina took control from the start and almost constant pressure finally told on Colombia's defence when defender Enzo Trossero rose to head a corner back into the middle of the penalty area and Valdano outjumped Miguel Prince to score.

The former world champions played even better after the break but failed to find the net despite creating several good chances.

Their improved performance came with the popular half-time substitution of Miguel Russo by

Juan Barbas, groomed by former coach Cesar Menotti to succeed Osvaldo Ardiles.

Maradona and Valdano were not pronounced fit until Saturday and the Napoli star was limping for most of the second half but his inspiration and the added vision Barbas gave the attack helped Argentina weave some brilliant moves.

That Colombia survived a goal blitz was due to luck, poor finishing by the Argentines and good goalkeeping by the alert Luis Gomez.

Maradona deserved a goal and almost scored after a solo run from deep in his own half. He left five defenders sprawling in his wake but Gomez dived at his feet to block the final shot.

Colombia enjoyed more space for their counter-attacks in the second half but they only troubled goalkeeper Ubaldo Fillol once when he blocked a shot by Carlos Ricaurte from a centre by veteran Willington Ortiz, Colombia's best player.

Colombia have three points and are expected to do enough in their two remaining matches home and away against Venezuela to finish second or third and qualify for a playoff round with the runners-up in groups two and three.

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## SPORTS BRIEFS

### 41 countries to compete federation cup

TOKYO (R) — Forty-one countries, including defending champions Czechoslovakia and runners-up Australia, have submitted entries to compete in the Federation Cup starting on October 7, the Japan tennis association said Monday. The association said the tournament would be preceded by a qualifying round on October 6 with 18 nations taking part.

### Banks sets triple jump record

INDIANAPOLIS (R) — American Willie Banks shattered the world record in the men's triple jump with a jump of 58 feet 11½ inches (17.97 metres) in the U.S. outdoor track and field championships Sunday. Banks beat the previous best of 58 feet 8½ inches (17.89 metres) set by Joao Oliveira of Brazil in 1975 in Mexico City.

### Timman leads Taxco chess tournament

TAXCO, Mexico (AP) — Grand master Jan Timman of Holland earned a draw after 25 moves Sunday against Saeed Alamed Saeed of the United Arab Emirates to continue in the lead of the Taxco interzonal chess tournament Sunday. Timman has 4.5 points after the sixth round of play. Kevin Spraggett of Canada and Jesus Nogueiras of Cuba, both grand masters, were tied for second place with 4.0 points each.

### Andretti wins Portland 200 race

PORTLAND, Oregon (AP) — Mario Andretti passed defending champion Al Unser Jr. about 20 miles from the finish Sunday and pulled away to win the Portland 200, his third Indy car victory in four races this year. Andretti, who started in the no. 4 position, finished 24.8 seconds ahead of Unser. Both were driving Cosworth-powered Lola T-900s. Two-time world driving champion Emerson Fittipaldi was third, 60.8 seconds behind the winner, in a March 8 C.

## Chinese tighten grip on world badminton championships

CALGARY, Alberta (R) — China tightened their grip on the game of badminton by winning three titles and getting close to a fourth when the week-long world championships came to a dramatic end Sunday night.

After five exciting finals which all went to three games, China had three triumphs to improve by one on their haul at the last world championships in Copenhagen in 1983 when they were making their first appearance in the event.

As they continue to grow in strength, they promise to present an even more formidable challenge in two years time at the next championships, which have been awarded to Peking.

Han Jian and Han Aiping were their heroes here. Han Jian captured the men's singles crown with a sterling fight back in the final game which earned him a 14-18, 15-10, 15-8 win over Morten Frost of Denmark.

His Victory gave China a title which it seemed would elude them when top-seeded Zhao Jianhua withdrew with pneumonia before the championships began. That elevated the second-seeded Frost to favourite but Han prevailed in an exciting final to avenge several previous defeats by the Dane.

Han Aiping survived a controversial second game and five match points against teammate Wu Jianqiu before emerging with a 6-11, 12-11, 11-2 victory to add to the all-England title she won three months ago.

She remains the world number one, but Wu ran her desperately close Sunday and if her pose had not been disturbed when the match umpire called her for delaying the game when serving on her fifth match point it might have been even closer.

Han Aiping, 22, was also unsure whether she would be playing in Peking in 1985. "It is not up to me but I am doubtful because it is hard to remain at the top for two years."

Both players can be expected in Jakarta in a year's time to help their country try to win the Thomas and Uber cup men's and women's team competitions, to which the Chinese attach maximum importance.

ARABIC FOR SPEAKERS OF OTHER LANGUAGES  
The Language Centre at the University of Jordan announces that courses in Modern Standard Arabic for speakers of other languages will commence on June 22, and will last for 8 weeks. One intensive programme will be offered in which classes meet in the morning for 20 hours per week, Saturday-Wednesday. The fee for these courses is JD 140 per term.

Those interested please call at the Language Centre for registration between 22 June and 30 June 1985.

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## LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Monday.

One sterling	1.2735/45	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.3679/84	Canadian dollars
	3.0685/95	West German marks
	3.4580/95	Dutch guilders
	2.5775/90	Swiss francs
	61.85/90	Belgian francs
	9.3575/3625	French francs
	1954.0/5.0	Italian lire
	248.95/9.05	Japanese yen
	8.8700/8800	Swedish crowns
	8.8225/8325	Norwegian crowns
	11.0050/0150	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	317.30/317.80	U.S. dollars

## LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Share prices closed firm on cheap buying after the recent falls and on the back of Friday's higher close on Wall Street, dealers said. At 1430 GMT the FTSE 100 index was up 9.5 at 1285.0.

Nottingham Manufacturing jumped 30p to 252 and Vantona Viyella lost 2p to 332 after announcing agreed merger terms on the basis of three Vantona ordinary shares for every four Nottingham. Banks were steady but insurance firms were easier.

Government bonds showed little change on the day with trading quiet ahead of Thursday's "flash" estimate of U.S. second quarter GNP. Golds and North Americans were easier.

Oils ended generally firmer but prices were off the early highs after news Mexico has cut the price of its heavy Maya Crude, by \$1 1/4 a barrel. Britoil was unchanged at 213 after 216 while Shell added 7p to 685 after 686.

Composite insurances were firm but profit-taking pared the early gains. General Accident added 12p to 630 after 633 and Royal Sun 15p to 683 after 686. Lives were generally firmer.

Unigate firmed 6p to 168 after slightly better than expected annual results but S.W. Berksford lost a penny to 162 after its interim. Harris Queensway rose 16p to 240 on bid speculation. Allied Lyons firmed 8p to 204 and Hawker rose 10p to 451.

## YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR TUESDAY, JUNE 18, 1985

**GENERAL TENDENCIES:** Today's new moon gives you the chance to make a logical appraisal of how far you have progressed toward gaining your goals. Evening is fine for improving conditions at home.

**ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19)** Early get into the business world and accomplish all that you have set out to do. Home and family interests are fine tonight.

**TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20)** That plan can be improved by further talks with experts and associates early. Try to please your mate now.

**GEMINI (May 21 to June 21)** Go along with that plan in the company of good friends, and make it a successful one and know what is expected of you.

**MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21)** Study the best way to attack a plan that can bring you greater success in the future, but don't confide in others as yet.

**LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21)** Be with persons who are cheerful and interesting and with whom you enjoy their company. Drive with utmost care this evening.

**VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22)** Study how to do more efficient work at your career and become more prosperous. Concentrate on personal aims.

**LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22)** Concentrate on opportunities around you that can bring you more benefits, and seize the best of such.

**SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21)** You are able to talk over with experts any problematical affairs and gain fine knowledge. Be more sure of yourself.

**SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21)** If you listen to what others say, your own ideas will be accepted and you will also reach a mutual understanding.

**CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20)** Your efficiency at work can bring you fine benefits now, then tonight get help from outsiders.

**AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19)** Contact as many friends as you can and set up appointments for recreation early. Avoid one who is jealous of you.

**PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20)** Take a little time for a talk with kin and get good results, then tonight get out for recreation.

## THE Daily Crossword by Victor Jambor, Jr.

ACROSS

1. Shift of
2. Wall
3. Lagomorph
4. Hibernian var.
5. R. river
6. Dishes
7. Rose perfume
8. On the crest
9. Fish-bait
10. Wife of Saturn
11. Measured fabric
12. Wild goose
13. Measuring stick
14. Twin crystal
15. River into the Rhine
16. Maine clothes
17. Hiding places
18. & 3A Tree-planting group
19. See 3A
20. Filled a plate full
21. Saller
22. Fr. season
23. Bobbed
24. Solitaire
25. Sounded
26. Ind. entrant
27. The sun
28. Scandalous group
29. Outrigger
30. Chocoo
31. Daily record
32. Function
33. Medical term
34. "Lapels"
35. Mts. a solid
36. All right
37. Plants
38. Leaves as it is

DOWN

1. Globes
2. Arct. Chagall
3. Criminal name
4. Suggestive
5. Nomenclature
6. Anna
7. Elixir
8. Eased in a hutter
9. Canary kin
10. Something to override
11. Ample to poets
12. Outdoors
13. Search thoroughly
14. Chocoo
15. "Of Her Own"
16. Take a dip
17. Less frequent
18. Noddy
19. Punny caller
20. Tamaris
21. Philippine
22. Human chariot
23. Served
24. Male swan
25. Put in action
26. Skyline tower
27. Do a yard
28. Concluding passages
29. Ambush
30. Dominate
31. Golf target
32. Single
33. Square
34. Square
35. 90s
36. For fear of

## Finance ministers seek to reform money rates

TOKYO (R) — Finance ministers and central bankers from the world's leading industrial nations gather in Japan this week to seek ways to halt the roller coaster of floating foreign exchange rates and bring back more stable currencies.

The international monetary system rarely attracts attention until it starts to falter and threatens everybody's wealth and jobs as it did in the 1930s.

Now some countries, headed by France, say the system could wobble again and something must be done to counter recent vicious swings in uncontrolled money markets.

Earlier this year these dragged Britain's pound down to a value of almost one U.S. dollar but it has since recovered to \$1.25.

Diplomats say meetings on Thursday and Friday will discuss a report on possible money reform from experts of the Group of 10, a body formed by Belgium, Britain, Canada, France, West Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Sweden and the United States, later joined by Switzerland.

The report has been two years in the making since it was commissioned at the Williamsburg summit in 1983.

When the officials last met, in Basel last month, one suggestion

for change was to move back towards fixed exchange rates by creating zones limiting fluctuations around currencies like the dollar, the yen and West German mark. Exchange rates would then be edged towards stability, first inside the zones and then among them.

The diplomats said one leading exponent is France, supported by developing countries who fear more currency gyrations will kill any hopes of paying off debts from commodity sales profits.

But the United States, West Germany and Japan are not happy with a return to fixed exchange rates under which countries have to cling to set money values by buying or selling their own currencies in the world market through their central banks.

Such money flows can only lead to another flood of inflation like that in the early 1970s which heralded the breakdown of the old fixed-rate currency system, they argue.

These diverse views mean the report's uncontroversial suggestion for the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to keep a fatherly eye on problem economies is likely to be the only suggestion endorsed this week, the diplomats said.

## Maxwell rescues Sinclair

LONDON (R) — British inventor Sir Clive Sinclair is giving up control of his ailing home computer firm Sinclair Research as part of a £12 million (\$15 million) rescue deal financed by publisher Robert Maxwell.

Sinclair, who designed the first electronic pocket calculator and counts a miniature television and electric tricycle among his other innovative products, expressed satisfaction with the arrangement announced Sunday under which a new managing director will be appointed.

"I do not feel hurt by not being in control," Mr. Sinclair said. "The company will be far more secure with this sort of management structure, because I am not a management type."

The flamboyant Maxwell, who Monday made the deal the top headline in his tabloid newspaper the Mirror, will gain 75 per cent of a new share issue and become chairman of the company.

He will also have to find a way to deal with Sinclair's huge stock of unsold computers, caused by a

sharp downturn in demand. A steep sales decline has hit other home computer makers as well. In the U.S. last week IBM lowered its earnings forecasts for 1985 and Apple Computer announced it would post a third-quarter loss.

Britain's other leading home computer company, Acorn Computers, was rescued earlier this year by the Italian firm Olivetti, but continues to face difficulties.

Sinclair Research had low sales during the Christmas season, when the huge demand of the previous three years failed to repeat itself. Soon afterwards the firm still had stocks of computers worth over £30 million (\$38 million).

The new money for the company will come from Hollis Brothers and Esca, an office equipment supplier and timber merchant 75 per cent owned by Maxwell's Pergamon press group, according to the announcement.

Mr. Maxwell said he was acquiring the stake in Sinclair Research "to make money for Hollis shareholders."

## Bahrain trade deficit doubles

BAHRAIN (R) — Bahrain's trade deficit more than doubled to 142.8 million dinars (\$378.8 million) in 1984 from 53.8 million (\$142.7 million) in 1983, figures from the Bahrain Central Statistics Bureau show.

The statistics, reported by the Bahrain-based Gulf News Agency, showed imports rising to 1.31 billion dinars (\$347 billion) from 1.26 billion (\$333 billion) in 1983. Exports slipped to 1.17 billion dinars (\$30.9 billion) from 1.20 billion (\$31.9 billion).

The 1983 trade deficit was the first in five years, but the country's overall balance of payments was in surplus by 46.4 million dinars (\$123.1 million).

In the first half of 1984, Bahrain's trade was in deficit by 106.2 million dinars (\$281.7 million).

Crude oil imports in 1984 were 618.4 million dinars (\$1.64 billion) against 536.2 million (\$1.42 billion) in 1983, while oil exports rose to 1.02 billion dinars (\$2.71 billion) from 972.0 million (\$2.58 billion).

## OPEC oil output hits 20-year low

NICOSIA (R) — Crude oil output by Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) members in May dropped to a 20-year low of 14.5 million barrels per day (b/d), according to a Nicosia-based oil newsletter published Monday.

The Middle East Economic Survey (MEES) described the May output level as "unprecedented in the past two decades". It compared with an estimated 16.2 million b/d in April and a average of 17.2 million b/d for 1984, it said.

The newsletter put OPEC production at 15.4 million b/d in the first two months of the second quarter, which it said indicated a rough balance between supply and demand at 15.3 million to 15.6 million b/d.

MEES forecast that on current trends OPEC crude output for the second quarter of 1985 could average around 15 million b/d.

Barter deals, sales on the free "spot" market and other marketing tactics used by OPEC members to help their sales in a sagging market meant at least 70 to 80 per cent of OPEC oil exports were now at market-related prices, it said.

MEES made the following estimates of the 13 OPEC members' production, compared with their individual output ceilings under OPEC's quota system (in thousand b/d):

His tough message, delivered in an interview published in the authoritative Petroleum Intelligence Weekly (PIW) Monday, comes as OPEC prepares for a conference in Vienna on July 5 when it will try again to bring stability to the sliding oil market.

Commenting on reports that the kingdom would boost output, possibly flooding the market, if other OPEC members did not stop discussing, Sheikh Yamani said:

Quota	April	May
Algeria	663	625
Ecuador	183	280
Gabon	137	150
Indonesia	1,189	1,300
Iran	2,300	2,200
Iraq	1,200	1,200
Kuwait	900	900
Libya	990	1,150
Nigeria	1,300	1,750
Qatar	280	300
Saudi Arabia	4,353	3,250
United Arab Emirates	950	1,100
Venezuela	1,555	1,600
Total	16,000	16,205

"We did not threaten anybody. We just made it clear this situation cannot continue... If we increase production, the prices will start dropping... we do not think the prices will come down to \$26 or \$25 a barrel. Prices will fall below \$20."

Such a sharp drop in prices could be financially crippling for oil producers both inside and outside OPEC, many of which have already had to tighten their belts

because of the deterioration in the oil market.

It could also spell trouble for Western banks that have lent large sums of money to producers such as Mexico and Venezuela which are already struggling to pay their debts.

In its role as OPEC's lynchpin producer, Saudi Arabia has been cutting back its output over recent months in a vain effort to shore up weakening spot market prices.

But Sheikh Yamani told PIW this process had gone as far as it could and the kingdom would not reduce production further.

"Our production for May went down to below 2.5 million barrels per day (b/d) and we faced a very

member group called the time in the oil world and pushed prices as high as \$40 a barrel.

Traders say that Saudi Arabia's cutback helped peg overall OPEC output to 15 million b/d last month — below the group's 16 million b/d ceiling agreed last year — but many cash-hungry producers have been breaking their individual quotas through price-cutting, barter trades and other ploys.

**Mexico cuts heavy crude price by \$1.50 a barrel**

On the other hand, Mexico has cut the price of its heavy crude oil blend from \$25.50 to \$24 a barrel, traders holding contracts with the country said Monday.

The move, coming against the background of a weak world oil market, came as no surprise to the traders, who said Mexico had been losing sales because buyers could obtain their supplies cheaper on the spot or free market.

The traders, who had hoped for a larger cut, said they were not sure that the \$1.50 reduction would be enough to boost flagging sales.

They said the effective date of the price cut was not immediately clear and there was no information yet about the price of Mexico's better quality light Isthmus grade which is set at \$27.75 a barrel.

Mexico, which is not a member of OPEC, relies heavily on oil income to pay off its \$95 billion of foreign debts.

Mexican Central Bank Governor Miguel Mancera said last week the fall in world oil prices this year had cost the country about \$350 million.

## Firms make money by making money

LONDON (R) — Making money by making money is the aim of two British-based firms that are the world's leading suppliers of printed currency.

Central bankers around the globe are courted by salesmen from De La Rue and Bradbury Wilkinson, each with more than 100 years' experience of making cash and fooling counterfeiters.

The companies offer advice on the denominational structure of currencies as diverse as Gambian dalasis and Vanuatu vatus. Their experts design colourful engravings of potentates and presidents, flora and folklore.

Though a business with a licence to print money might sound ideal, it is not without risk. Both firms had to streamline in the early 1980s as many client governments, hit by debt problems, lack of foreign exchange and recession, tried to make do with worn out and often filthy cash for as long as possible.

"A lot of Third World countries with whom we deal got to the point where they were handing around dirty confetti as banknotes," Mr. Clive Brady, deputy chairman of Bradbury Wilkinson, told Reuters. "Countries have now started to reorder."

Political instability can be another problem.

De La Rue refused to discuss specific clients, but financial analysts say the company never received payment for banknotes printed for South Vietnam before the fall of Saigon.

Mr. Michael O'Neill of brokers Hoare Govett said De La Rue also had a scare some three years ago when an African nation, which he believed to have been Ghana after its 1981 coup, appeared to renege on a debt of £9 million (now \$11.3 million) before eventually coughing up.

On the other hand, said analyst Michael Whittles of brokers L. Messel: "The fact is they do like revolutions."

After Iran's Islamic revolution, De La Rue had a financial coup of its own when, as former central bank governor Mr. Ali Reza Nobari has said, it was asked to replace notes bearing the face of the shah with ones depicting a fervent mullah-led crowd.

Inflation would appear to work in the companies' favour.

In Bolivia, a Bradbury Wilkinson client with inflation running at 8,200 per cent, porters stagger through the streets with sacks of notes on their backs.

But Bradbury Wilkinson denies a rise in demand from nations ridden with hyperinflation. De La Rue says such countries "demonetise" by knocking a few notches off a note when inflation gets too high.

All the same, De La Rue earlier this month reported a 50-per-cent rise in pre-tax profits for security printing in 1984, and analysts say it has consolidated its dominant market position.

They attribute De La Rue's improved standing to protracted labour problems — now resolved — at Bradbury Wilkinson, owned by the U.S. company International Banknote.

International Banknote, which does not provide figures for its subsidiary, posted a loss of \$8.5 million on sales of \$109 million in 1984. But Bradbury Wilkinson says better management and marketing will return it to profit this year.

De La Rue, which like Bradbury Wilkinson also prints travellers cheques and documents, announced pre-tax profits for security printing of £33.1 million (\$42 million) for the year to March 31, 1984, against £22.5 million (\$28.6 million) for 1983.

Security printing sales in 1984 totalled £223 million (\$283 million).

Each company prints for more than 70 countries, most in the developing world. Analysts say contracts often overlap since governments are wary of relying on a single supplier.

The companies also have ties with developed countries which tend to print their own money.

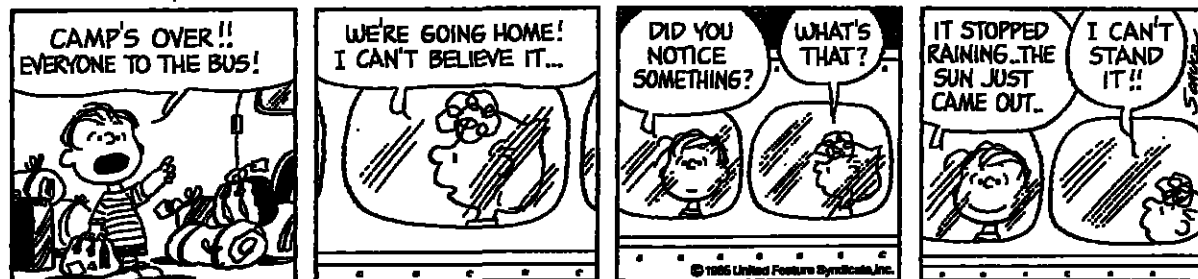
De La Rue holds a half stake in a Swiss firm which manufactures printing machines used to make roubles as well as dollars. Bradbury Wilkinson helped design the portrait of Queen Elizabeth on Bank of England notes.

To meet the pickup in orders over the past two years, De La Rue has opened new plants in Hong Kong and Singapore. Bradbury Wilkinson is adding a plant in Sri Lanka next year.

Despite talk of a cashless society in an age of electronic transfer of funds, analysts say underlying demand for cash remains strong, particularly in the Third World.

Hoare Govett's O'Neill says the firms can rely on support from many countries "which are reasonably prosperous with people moving out of subsistence into the marketplace."

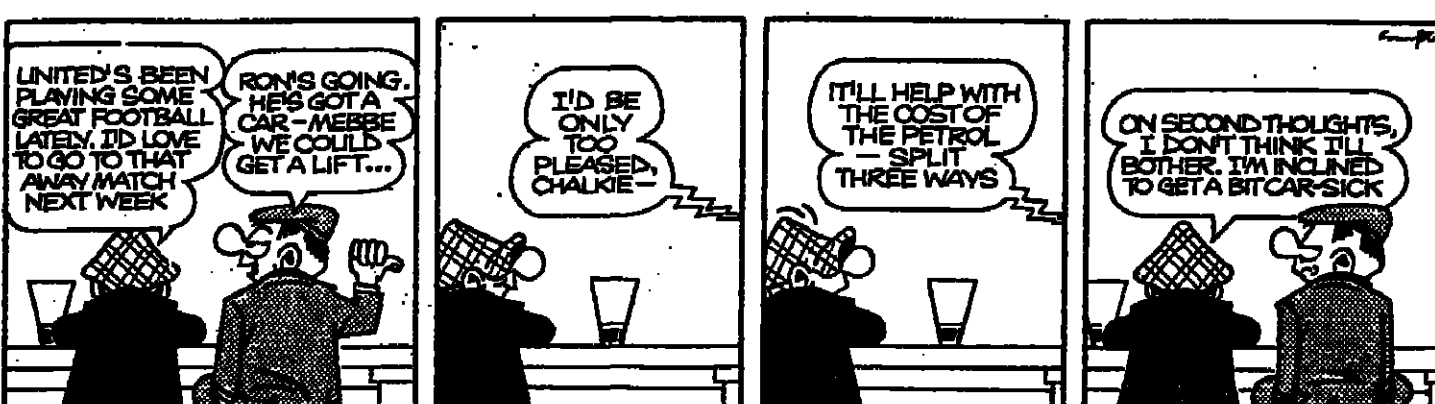
## Peanuts



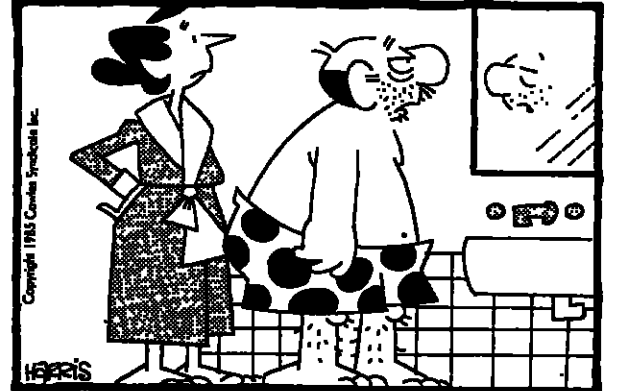
## Mutt 'n' Jeff



## Andy Capp



## THE BETTER HALF. By Harris



## JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

DONUP

UNEES

DOUSIT

SWILEY

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: ITS & (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: DANDY TWILL SOCIAL DEVOUR  
Answer: What a gambling addict usually is— AT ODDS WITH THE WORLD



## Pretoria defends Botswana raid amid world fury

JOHANNESBURG (R) — South Africa, strongly condemned for its raid last week on alleged guerrilla bases in neighbouring Botswana, said Monday that internal security outweighed fear of international criticism.

State-controlled Radio South Africa defended the raids while a leading black newspaper criticised the attacks on what Pretoria said were African National Congress (ANC) guerrilla bases.

The radio said Pretoria would have been justified in taking stronger retribution against Botswana itself for allegedly allowing the ANC to operate from its territory.

Botswana denied it permitted the ANC to use its territory as a springboard for attacks on its white-ruled neighbour.

South African commandos on Friday raided the Botswana capital of Gaborone. Pretoria said they knocked out 10 bases of the ANC, which is fighting white rule in South Africa, and killed at least 15 people.

Radio South Africa, whose commentaries reflect government thinking, said: "International repercussions over such action must be thoroughly weighed against internal security. And internal security must of necessity outweigh fear of international criticism."

The Sowetan, a newspaper for blacks, said in an editorial that the international community should take a decisive stand against what it called arrogant forays into foreign countries.

"It seems the government is playing straight into the hands of the radicals... every moderate is made to look particularly silly and even callous by such acts," it said.

Business Day, a new financial

weekly, said that on the facts available it was difficult to argue the raids should not have taken place, regrettable and inconvenient though they were.

The United States has recalled Ambassador Herman Nickel for consultations in the most serious sign of displeasure from Washington since President Reagan began his policy of "constructive engagement" with Pretoria.

Botswana President Quett Masire said during the weekend that he would call for a U.N. Security Council debate on the raid.

In Cape Town, the pro-government Afrikaans newspaper Die Burger said the world's hostile reaction to the Botswana raid was predictable but that South Africa was compelled to hit the ANC before it carried out planned attacks.

Meanwhile two blasts rocked a police station being built near Durban overnight after a day of violence in South Africa's black townships as residents marked the ninth anniversary of bloody 1976 protests, police said Monday.

A spokesman said the blasts at Umhlati Police Station caused damage but no casualties and the area was cordoned off as police investigated the cause.

Police said guards opened fire Sunday as a crowd stoned and petrol-bombed the black mayor's house at Daveyton, east of Johannesburg, injuring a black man who died in hospital.

Police fired teargas and rubber bullets as a packed meeting of

over 3,000 blacks ended in the largest township of Soweto, just outside Johannesburg, where the 1976 riots began.

Police headquarters in Pretoria said one policeman was injured in the riot. Other incidents were reported in townships in the troubled eastern Cape and one area near Pretoria.

In rare unrest in a white city, about 100 black youths stoned vehicles in Durban but fled when police arrived.

The unrest followed a night of violence in which an explosion rocked government offices in Durban, a hand grenade exploded in a township near Cape Town and police fired shotguns and rubber bullets at crowds petrol-bombing and stoning homes.

The Soweto anniversary usually produces sporadic rioting, but township residents had feared more violent clashes than actually developed because of the heightened climate of violence in South Africa at present.

More than 400 people, all but two blacks, have died in over 16 months of what many social experts now call endemic rioting. Anti-apartheid churchman Allan Boesak told a Soweto Day service in Cape Town that the age of slavery was not over.

"In this country the greed of the few guarantees the ongoing poverty of the masses of our people... on the streets of our nation they are killed and mown down like dogs who have no worth at all," said Boesak, president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches.

The 1976 protests were sparked by a government decree, later revoked, that some subjects in black schools had to be taught in Afrikaans.



HIJACK HOSTAGE: One of the American hostages released by gunmen who hijacked a TWA jetliner talks to reporters after his arrival in Cyprus on Monday (AP wirephoto)

## Gandhi recalls agony of Bhopal

GENEVA (R) — Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi called Monday for a "well-defined code of conduct" for multinational companies to prevent chemical plant disasters such as one which killed more than 2,500 people in Bhopal last year.

He told the annual conference of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) that such a code was more urgent than ever before.

The question of the social responsibility of multinational companies must be determined at the national and international level, in such forums as the ILO, he told the delegates from 150 member states.

"The agony of Bhopal, the scene of one of the worst industrial disasters, shows the terrible dangers to which workers in high technology industries are exposed,"

he said.

Mr. Gandhi was referring to the poison gas escape at the Union Carbide pesticides plant last December which spread through the nearby village of Bhopal.

The 40-year-old prime minister and his Italian-born wife Sonia arrived Sunday night amid some of the toughest security measures seen in Geneva, imposed because of death threats by Sikhs.

## Long-serving Chinese commander retires

PEKING (AP) — Li Desheng, Communist China's longest-serving regional military chief who rose to power during the 1966-76 Cultural Revolution, has been dismissed under the army's policy of retiring old commanders, the Defence Ministry said Monday.

A ministry official confirmed a report in the Hong Kong-based, pro-Peking Communist newspaper Wen Hui Bao that said the 72-year-old commander of the strategic Shenyang military region has given up his post.

"It is true," the official, who did not want to identify himself, told the Associated Press.

Li, who ran the Shenyang region for 12 years, was the only commander among China's 11 military regions who had not been replaced in the years following the Cultural Revolution, a decade of radical turmoil.

Li became prominent in the Cultural Revolution when he sided with party ultra-leftists including Chairman Mao Tse-tung's No. 2 man Marshal Lin Biao and Mao's wife Jiang Qing. Lin reportedly died in a 1971 plane crash after he was accused of plotting to assassinate Mao. Jiang Qing was tried and jailed after Mao's death in 1976 as the principal member of the "gang of four" radicals blamed for the Cultural Revolution chaos.

Meanwhile state-run Chinese industries have sold off 5,500 small factories and turned management of nearly 52,000 enterprises over to collectives and individuals under the Communist Party's economic reforms, the China Daily reported Monday.

The official English-language newspaper disclosed the figures in a report about the State Commission for Restructuring Economic Systems, responsible for implementing changes aimed at boosting productivity in the world's most populous country.

The report said the government is now considering subdividing large enterprises and allowing workers to buy shares in them.

The imposition of the state of siege brought to an end an 18-month experiment with political relaxation which saw greater freedom for opposition parties and a more tolerant attitude to the press.

Under the measures, hundreds of people were sent into internal exile, the powers of the courts were curbed, political activity was effectively banned and no meeting could be held without authorisation.

The state of siege largely stamped out anti-government protests which resulted in more than 120 deaths between May 1983 and last November. But sporadic sabotage against power pylons and police stations have continued.

Mr. Garcia said in his broadcast that the government would continue with plans to return to a form of democracy by 1989 as long as no one tried to hinder the process.

The state of siege, which was renewed every three months and was next due to lapse on Aug. 6, was criticised by Western governments including the United States.

## Bhopal visitors blame Carbide for leak

INSTITUTE, West Virginia (AP) — A team of Indian visitors have charged that Union Carbide Corp. was solely responsible for the chemical leak that killed thousands of people in their country last December.

"We feel that as many as 5,000 people died, although the government set the figure at 1,700," said Rajesh Tandin, who has been investigating the methyl isocyanate (MIC) leak in the Union Carbide plant at Bhopal.

Mr. Tandin and three other Indians met with a group of residents at West Virginia state college in a gathering sponsored by people concerned about MIC.

The Indian visitors said as many as 60,000 residents of the Bhopal area are suffering from serious breathing problems as a result of the chemical release. They said they based their estimates on the death count from personal observation and from conversations with survivors of the tragedy.

"Nobody knows exactly how many people died," Mr. Tandin said. "For one thing it's impossible to survey the families in the area because in many cases, entire families were wiped out."

He also said that many of the

victims were living in a slum where census information was not available.

Vijay Kanhere, a labour organiser concerned with health and safety issues in India, said there was a feeling in Bhopal that the Indian government would go for an out-of-court settlement that would not pinpoint the culpability of Union Carbide.

"We feel it is very important for us, and for everyone, to establish that Union Carbide perpetrated a heinous crime in Bhopal," he said.

There were no Union Carbide officials at the meeting to deny any of the allegations.

The Indians said that Union Carbide had instituted cost-cutting measures at the Bhopal plant about six months before the tragedy. This included shutting down the refrigeration unit used to cool the highly volatile chemical compound, Mr. Tandin said.

He also said that the company was attempting to make scapegoats of the workers by pinning the blame for the tragedy on their alleged incompetence.

"One-on-one, Indian workers

## Spain, U.K. near accord on Gibraltar Airport

MADRID (R) — Spain and Britain are nearing agreement on joint operation of Gibraltar Airport, paving the way for direct air links between Spain and the rock colony, a Spanish Foreign Ministry spokesman said Monday.

He told Reuters: "We are in an advanced stage of talks with Britain and final accord could come shortly after the summer."

Britain and Spain began talks last March on easing air travel restrictions imposed by Spain on the colony. The rock's airport is currently off limits to flights from Spain.

The month before, the two countries agreed to reopen the frontier to road and foot traffic, ending a 16-year blockade decreed by the late Spanish leader General Francisco Franco.

The airport was built by Britain during World War II on an isthmus between Gibraltar and Spain which Madrid does not recognise as British territory.

Spain maintains that the narrow strip linking the colony to the mainland was not included in the 1713 Treaty of Utrecht under which Britain acquired sovereignty over the rock.

## Malaysia to aid toothless clergymen

KUALA LUMPUR (R) — Muslim clergymen in Malaysia's Perak state are getting free false teeth to help them put more bite into sermons. The state government said it would help 46 imams buy dentures after complaints from the public that toothless clergymen just could not chant verses from the Koran clearly.

## Veteran oilman meets Gorbachev

MOSCOW (R) — American oil tycoon Armand Hammer held talks at the Kremlin Monday with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, a spokesman for Hammer said.

Hammer, 87, first visited the Soviet Union in 1921 and met Bolshevik leader Vladimir Lenin who gave him a signed pass, which he still carries, allowing him access to the Kremlin. Since then Hammer has not needed to use it. His experience in East-West trade and long relationship with Moscow have given him direct invitations from every Soviet leader since with the exception of Yuri Andropov. Hammer has on several occasions acted as an intermediary between the superpowers but his spokesman Monday would not say if he was bringing any message to the Soviet leader from President Reagan.

TAIPEI (R) — Eighty-seven people were indicted Monday for financial fraud in connection with Taiwan's largest bank scandal, a prosecutor said. Chen Tsung-ming told reporters they were all senior executives of the Cathay Industrial Group, one of Taiwan's largest with a combined assets of \$2.5 billion. The scandal broke in February after runs at the Tenth Credit Cooperative Bank and its sister bank, Cathay Trust and Investment Company. More than \$650 million were withdrawn in three weeks in a crisis of confidence which had also affected hundreds of Taiwanese companies. Four government officials arrested in connection with the scandal would be charged separately, pending a thorough probe into alleged involvement by senior officials, he added.

## 87 people indicted in Taiwan scandal

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## Businessman killed after surviving crash

BANGKOK (R) — A wealthy Thai businessman was killed by gunmen as he tried to drag his family from their wrecked car after it was deliberately rammed head-on by a 10-wheel truck, police said Monday. A police spokesman said that as businessman Wanchai Kamol tried to pull his wife and children from the wreck near Bangkok on Saturday a van drove up from behind the truck and six or seven gunmen opened fire. They killed the businessman and wounded five bystanders. The van picked up two men who had been in the truck and sped off.

## Taiwanese paper resumes publication after suspension

TAIPEI, Taiwan (AP) — A newspaper in southern Taiwan resumed publication Monday after a one-week suspension ordered by the government because of the paper published a report of a speech by Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang. Lee Che-Lang, president of the Min Chung Daily News, estimated his newspaper lost roughly 10 million Taiwan dollars (\$250,000) in revenue during the suspension period. The newspaper, which has a daily circulation of about 160,000, is published in Kaohsiung, Taiwan's largest port city. Taiwan is the seat of the Nationalist Chinese government, rival of the Communist government in China. The Nationalists retreated to Taiwan in 1949 when they were defeated on the China mainland by the Communists. Min Chung was ordered suspended for using the Zhao story as its lead front page item on June 7, under a headline which officials said "apparently echoed Communist propaganda." The headline — "Communist China to continue open policy against superpowers bullying the small" — involved a speech that Mr. Zhao delivered before the Royal Institute of International Affairs during his recent visit to London. In the speech, Mr. Zhao said China would maintain its independence in international affairs and that Peking was opposed to "big (nations) bullying the small."

## Bangladesh rains threaten relief work

DHAKA (R) — Monsoon rains have flooded vast areas of north and east Bangladesh and threaten to halt relief operations in islands devastated by tidal waves last month, officials said Monday.

They said up to 20 centimetres of rain in the past two days had made it difficult for helicopters to ferry relief goods to the islands in the Bay of Bengal. Navy boats were on standby to continue the operations.

Tidal waves triggered by a cyclone on May 24 swept over seven islands, killing more than 11,000 people and leaving 250,000 homeless. Large sections of the islands have been flooded again by the rains.

Troops were trying to set up

temporary shelters for the homeless while 125 medical teams were working round the clock to head off outbreaks of cholera, diarrhoea, dysentery and other diseases, officials at Dhaka's Relief Coordination Centre said.

Newspapers reported that up to 300 people had died of diseases since the killer waves swamped the islands.

The new rains forced hundreds of families to flee their homes in the rice-growing districts of Sylhet, Comilla and Moulvibazar in the east and Habiganj and Rangpur in the north, local officials said. They were unable to estimate crop losses.

Low-lying areas in southern Chittagong district had also been

hit by flash floods, the Dhaka Weather Office said.

It said rain would continue for the next week and rivers, many of which were already above danger level, could rise further.

Rain and gusty winds virtually brought life in Dhaka to a halt. Few vehicles were on the streets, many office workers stayed at home and schools were shut.

Opposition leader Khaleda Zia criticised the relief operation for cyclone victims as inadequate.

She told reporters she visited several islands last week and saw scores of starving people without shelter from the torrential rains. She also said epidemics were widespread.

## Ex-wife of mass murder suspect receives threats

SAN JOSE, California (AP) — The ex-wife of a man suspected in numerous murders at a remote mountain compound has received death threats and she has said she would make no further comment on the case until authorities grant her immunity from prosecution.

Numerous death threats against Claralyn "cricket" Balazs have been recorded since Friday, said Stan Rozanski, Ms. Balazs' attorney. He would not say how many threats were received.

Ms. Balazs and Leonard Lake, who committed suicide in jail, met and married in 1981 and separated the next year. She is a co-owner of a site some 150 miles east of San Francisco where authorities say some 25 people may have been tortured and murdered. Officers have found 15 to 20 pounds of bone fragments since

Lake swallowed a cyanide pill on June 2 after his arrest for shoplifting.

Ms. Balazs appeared at a brief news conference and said: "I have cooperated with the police to the best of my ability. I will make no further statement at this time."

Mr. Rozanski said his client would not comment further until granted immunity from prosecution. Under United States laws, persons are sometimes given such immunity in response for their testimony in court.

Ms. Balazs has told police she used a credit card stolen from a missing San Francisco family linked to Lake. Police said they have talked about giving her immunity from prosecution on minor charges in exchange for her cooperation.

## Chile lifts state of siege

SANTIAGO (R) — Chile's military rulers have lifted a state of siege imposed last November but maintained some press controls and special powers of arrest.

Interior Minister Ricardo Garcia has said in a radio and television broadcast that the state of siege would be lifted at midnight (0400 GMT Monday) and replaced by a state of emergency.

He said restrictions had been eased because the subversive activity which led to their introduction had diminished.

However General Augusto Pinochet, who seized power in a coup in 1973, would still have powers to arrest people and send them into exile, Mr. Garcia said.

He said prior censorship of the press would end but there would still be controls on news of guerrilla activity and party politics.

When Gen. Pinochet imposed the state of siege on Nov. 6 he said it was needed to combat leftist guerrillas. His political opponents accused him of trying to stamp out all dissent.

The imposition of the state of siege brought to an end an 18-month experiment with political relaxation which saw greater freedom for opposition parties and a more tolerant attitude to the press.

Under the measures, hundreds of people were sent into internal exile, the powers of the courts were curbed, political activity was effectively banned and no meeting could be held without authorisation.

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The state of siege, which was renewed every three months and was next due to lapse on Aug. 6, was criticised by Western governments including the United States.

## Kohl accepts present Polish frontiers

HANOVER, West Germany (R) — Braving a hostile reception at a rally of German exiles from Silesia, Chancellor Helmut Kohl has given Warsaw a new pledge that West Germany has firmly renounced its former claims on Polish territory.

In one of his most controversial and delicate speeches since he came to office, Mr. Kohl defied whistling and jeering protesters among a crowd of 10,000 to declare that Bonn would stick firmly to agreements acknowledging Poland's present frontiers.

East European diplomats had made clear their countries would regard Mr. Kohl's speech to the Silesians as a crucial test of Bonn's commitment to improving relations with the Soviet Bloc.

Although initial comment from Moscow and Warsaw accused the chancellor of ambiguity and lack of courage, the relatively moderate tenor of the criticism indicated he may have succeeded in

soothing Soviet Bloc fears about his government's course.

The Silesian Germans were driven out of their homeland, now in southern Poland, at the end of World War II. The exile organisation which organised the Hanover rally has always maintained it should one day be returned to Germany.

But Mr. Kohl told the crowd Bonn and Warsaw "have no territorial claims on each other and will not have any in future either."

He said West Germany would never consider driving out the Russians and Poles now living in territories lost by Germany after the war and declared that Bonn was committed to deepening reconciliation with all Eastern European states.

Mr. Kohl's speech was repeatedly drowned out by loud whistling from among the crowd, not only when he mentioned the border issue but also when he referred

to Silesians who had resisted Nazi rule.

Protesters hoisted banners demanding the return of Silesia and belittled insults at the chancellor while several groups of right-wingers raised their arms in Nazi-style salutes.

Mr. Kohl had already attempted to assuage Soviet Bloc concern about his attitude to the lost territories in a speech to the Bonn parliament in March.

But government officials at the rally Sunday said his comments there should carry even more conviction for the East because of the forum at which they were presented.

Soviet and Polish commentators attacked the chancellor for also declaring in his address that in legal terms Germany's frontiers could only be decided once the country was reunited and able to sign a peace treaty with its former enemies.

## Japanese-American seeks to overturn World War II convictions

SEATTLE (AP) — Forty-three years after he was convicted for challenging the mass incarceration of Japanese-Americans during World War II, Gordon Hirabayashi resumes his fight for justice Monday.

Hirabayashi, 67, who spent five months in jail and three months in a federal prison camp after his convictions on two misdemeanor charges, returns to the court in which he was originally tried — U.S. district court in Seattle.

The government has agreed that the convictions should be vacated, as they have been in two other cases, but Hirabayashi and his lawyers cite more important issues.

They hope to prove the U.S. government suppressed, altered and destroyed evidence attesting to the loyalty of Japanese-Americans in order to justify its wartime internment programme.

Government papers Mr. Hirabayashi obtained under the Freedom of Information Act document their claim, he said.

"Until the internment is ruled unconstitutional, there's a big

cloud over the heads of the Japanese-American citizens," he said. "It's up to us to clear the record."

Mr. Hirabayashi wants his conviction overturned and wants a "clear judicial explanation" to prevent any misunderstanding of the internment issue. Without a court ruling, his case "could be used as a precedent" for future mass internments, he added.

Mr. Hirabayashi said he hasn't asked for monetary damages because it would have muddled the issue.

The Seattle-born son of farmers and now a Professor Emeritus at the University of Alberta in Edmonton, Mr. Hirabayashi filed his petition to overturn his conviction in January 1983.

He and 120,000 people of Japanese ancestry were deprived of a fair trial, he maintained.

In 1942, while still a University of Washington student here, he was convicted of failing to observe a curfew imposed on Japanese-Americans and failing to register for evacuation to an internment

camp.

A 1943 supreme court ruling upholding his conviction "didn't embitter me," Mr. Hirabayashi said in a recent interview. But, he added, "It made me resolve, by God, someday this is going to be corrected."

Representatives of the committee to reverse the Japanese-American wartime cases say legal historians have called the Hirabayashi decision the worst since the decision by the U.S. supreme court that Dred Scott, a slave, was not a citizen and therefore not entitled to due process of law.

In May 1984, U.S. district judge Donald Voorhes heard Mr. Hirabayashi's petition. The government had agreed the conviction should be vacated, but asked the court to dismiss the petition alleging government misconduct. Judge Voorhes instead scheduled a full trial.

In March 1985, the government again filed a motion to dismiss the petition, but Judge Voorhes denied it in April.

Mr. Hirabayashi said the break in the case came when he received

a telephone call from Peter Irons, author of Justice At War, a 1983 book dealing with the legal battle over the internment.

Through the Freedom of Information Act — a federal law which gives private citizens access to most government documents — Irons had obtained some government files showing that Justice Department lawyers found that the reasons for internment could not be substantiated, Mr. Hirabayashi said.

Mr. Hirabayashi filed his initial petition in Seattle at the same time as did Fred Korematsu in San Francisco.

In November 1983, U.S. District Judge Marilyn Paton in San Francisco granted Korematsu's petition and vacated his conviction, saying the government's suppression of evidence did not allow for a fair trial in 1943.

Mr. Hirabayashi, who grew up in a pacifist Christian household, also served another nine months in jail for refusing the draft and not showing up at a work camp for conscientious objectors.

## COLUMN

## Malaysia to aid toothless clergymen

KUALA LUMPUR (R) — Muslim clergymen in Malaysia's Perak state are getting free false teeth to help them put more bite into sermons. The state government said it would help 46 imams buy dentures after complaints from the public that toothless clergymen just could not chant verses from the Koran clearly.

## Veteran oilman meets Gorbachev

MOSCOW (R) — American oil tycoon Armand Hammer held talks at the Kremlin Monday with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, a spokesman for Hammer said.

Hammer, 87, first visited the Soviet Union in 1921 and met Bolshevik leader Vladimir Lenin who gave him a signed pass, which he still carries, allowing him access to the Kremlin. Since then Hammer has not needed to use it. His experience in East-West trade and long relationship with Moscow have given him direct invitations from every Soviet leader since with the exception of Yuri Andropov. Hammer has on several occasions acted as an intermediary between the superpowers but his spokesman Monday would not say if he was bringing any message to the Soviet leader from President Reagan.

## 87 people indicted in Taiwan scandal

TAIPEI (R) — Eighty-seven people were indicted Monday for financial fraud in connection with Taiwan's largest bank scandal, a prosecutor said. Chen Tsung-ming told reporters they were all senior executives of the Cathay Industrial Group, one of Taiwan's largest with a combined assets of \$2.5 billion. The scandal broke in February after runs at the Tenth Credit Cooperative Bank and its sister bank, Cathay Trust and Investment Company. More than \$650 million were withdrawn in three weeks in a crisis of confidence which had also affected hundreds of Taiwanese companies. Four government officials arrested in connection with the scandal would be charged separately, pending a thorough probe into alleged involvement by senior officials, he added.

## Taiwanese paper resumes publication after suspension

TAIPEI, Taiwan (AP) — A newspaper in southern Taiwan resumed publication Monday after a one-week suspension ordered by the government because of the paper published a report of a speech by Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang. Lee Che-Lang, president of the Min Chung Daily News, estimated his newspaper lost roughly 10 million Taiwan dollars (\$250,000) in revenue during the suspension period. The newspaper, which has a daily circulation of about 160,000, is published in Kaohsiung, Taiwan's largest port city. Taiwan is the seat of the Nationalist Chinese government, rival of the Communist government in China. The Nationalists